



The Antiquary.



AUGUST, 1893.

Notes of the Month.

THE Museum Association met in London for their annual session from July 3 to July 8, under the presidency of Sir William H. Flower, K.C.B. As the discussions related almost exclusively to natural history, no detailed account of the meetings of this most useful body is given under "Proceedings." But it seems desirable here to chronicle briefly the session, for much of the work they accomplish, and the suggestions they discuss, apply equally to archæology. The most valuable discussions arose as the outcome of Mr. H. M. Platmauer's paper "On the Management of Insect Collections for Museums." The simpler principles of classification for museum purposes were strongly advocated in preference to the constantly-changing ones that try to keep pace with ever-advancing science. One point was generally insisted upon, namely, that rate-supported museums must be of general interest and educational value to the community which supports them. This is, in a sense, a blow at the theory that a provincial museum should merely illustrate its own district. It is only when the student has advanced beyond the elementary stage that it becomes possible to appreciate the district. Thus, before true interest can be roused in the birds of a county, some general knowledge of ornithology must have been mastered. The same applies, *ceteris paribus*, to archæology. We hope to return to this subject on another occasion.

We are particularly sorry for any annoyance that has been caused to Mr. E. P. Warren
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by our remarks on his use of the much-puffed French cement in connection with Magdalen Tower, Oxford, in our May issue, and beg to refer our readers to Mr. Warren's long explanatory letter in the correspondence columns of this number. This explanation makes it clear that Mr. Warren's only use of a material—warranted to "match the colour of the original stone of buildings," and "to restore to their original design finials, gargoyles, statues, and all decorative work at a cost less than ordinary stone"—was legitimate and fair, as he merely used it as a substitute for good mortar or ordinary cement.

But what are we to think of a trade circular so calculated to mislead and deceive its readers? The circular, which was in our hands when the May notes were written, has a long list of "Restorations done in England (in this patent Tabary cement) since 1884." In that list occurs: "Ornamental figures, etc., Tower of St. Magdalen College, Oxford; E. P. Warren, Esq., Architect." The English language is useless unless this is intended to imply that Mr. Warren restored ornamental figures on this tower with the cement. More especially is this conclusion almost certain to be arrived at when it is known that some architects have used this stuff to imitate the mouldings, etc., of old stone-work. Now that Mr. Warren has had the opportunity of repudiating the implied use by him of this stone-imitating and petrifying putty, perhaps other architects, who are described in this trade circular as restoring old buildings in French metallic stucco, may desire a like opportunity of repudiation. If so our columns are at their service. Here are some that are named in the circular now on our table:

Columns and Arch Mouldings, Interior of Wittersham Church, Kent, E. Haddon Parker, Esq., Architect; Base of Column, South Portico of St. Paul's Cathedral, F. L. Penrose, Esq., M.A., Cathedral Architect; The Church of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, London, Messrs. Ford and Hesketh, Architects; Stone-work of the Structure, Church of St. Botolph, Aldgate, J. F. Bentley, Esq., Architect; Doorway and adjoining portions, Church of All Hallows, London Wall, R. H. Carpenter, Esq., Architect; Old Font in the Parish Church, Worlingworth, Suffolk, Augustus Frere, Esq., Architect.

If the gentlemen here named are not using this cheaper and more easily worked material

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as a deceptive substitute for stone, it is certainly high time that they disclaimed, with Mr. Warren, the language of the trade circular, and clearly stated that they are only using the stuff in the place of ordinary mortar or cement as a means for bringing about the due adherence of stone to stone, or of stopping up a hole. With such a use we have no quarrel; but we shall continue fearlessly to expose the humbug of its use when it is intended to imitate quarry-cut and mason-tooled stone.

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Attention has lately been drawn to what appears to be the remains of a hitherto unnoticed stone circle at Coate, about two miles from Swindon. The stones are sarsens, as are those of all the megalithic monuments of Wiltshire. They are not of any great size, but it is difficult to account for the positions in which they lie in the centre of a pasture ground, except on the supposition that they formed part of one side of a circle, with a diameter of about 200 feet, the other side of which has been destroyed to make way for a road and farm buildings which now occupy part of the site. It is hoped that a plan of this circle—the credit of the discovery of which is due to Mr. A. D. Passmore, of Swindon—may be given in a future number of the *Wilts Archaeological Magazine*.

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With respect to the subsequent use of Roman altars as fonts, stoups, etc., writes Mr. Blair, F.S.A., there are one or two instances in the North of England which may interest your readers. At Chollerton, a village about a mile and a half north of the Roman station of Cilurnum, there is a church with aisles, the columns on the south side being monoliths, and probably brought from the Roman station in question, while standing in the churchyard is a large Roman altar, the top of which has been hollowed out and made use of as a font. In the churchyard of St. John, Lee, near Hexham, there is also a large Roman altar. But the most interesting of all these subsequent uses of Roman altars is a carved stone in Warden Church. Here a large Roman altar, showing traces yet of the "horns," has been turned upside down in pre-Conquest times and a human figure carved in relief upon it. Under his out-



stretched arms is interlaced work, while at each side of the head is a *triquetra*, as is shown in the drawing.

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During some excavations on the site of the ancient church of St. Anastasia, at Winchester, now occupied by the new one of St. Paul's, several chalk coffins were uncovered in the area of the old cemetery, and in one, which contained the skeleton of a man in the prime of life, with splendid teeth, were found a pewter chalice and paten, denoting a parish priest, and also a metal button which fastened the vestment in which he was buried. Large quantities of Norman remains without vestiges of coffins were also found in the excavations requisite for a mission hall near the new church. The site of the old building is shown by the Episcopal Registers and very old title deeds.

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"Benefit of Clergy" is curiously alluded to in the following extract from the "Hampshire Sessions Books of Epiphany, 1637." It is also remarkable to find a court of quarter sessions sentencing a prisoner to death. The offences were chiefly of poultry stealing, and the poor fellow's inability to read was fatal to him, as the 'order' sets forth:

"An order for the execution of Henry Whitely convicted of felony having had judgment of death, etc. Whereas Henrie Whitely, now prisoner in the Comon Gaole for this countye hath been here att the present Sessions indicted and uppon his tryal in that behalfe convicted of foure Seuerall felonys viz., for the felonious Stealinge of twelve turkyes price viis. a piece of the goodes and Chattles of John Stampe gent. by one indictment and for the lyke stealing of tenn henns price viiij. apiece and Seven Capons price xiiij. a-piece of the goods and Chattles of a man unknown by another indictment and for the lyke Stealinge of a Sacke value xviiiij. of the goods and Chattels of Humprey Sutton by another indictment and alsoe for the lyke Stealinge of two value iis. viij. apiece, of the goods and Chattels of Ann Willyscot Wydowe, by another indictment. And thereupon the sayd Henry Whitelye having prayed the benefitt of Clergy which was allowed him according to the lawe if he could have read, but forasmuch as the sayd Henry being tried could not read, and so was incapable of that the benefit of clergy it is therefore considered and adjudged by the corte that the sayd Henry shalbe from hence had to the Gaole from whence he was brought and shalbe from thence had to the place of execution and shall there hang be the necke untill he be dead according to the lawe and the Sheriff is here comanded to see execution done upon him accordinglye."

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In continuation of the subject of bull-baiting, Mr. T. H. Baker sends us the following late instance of the "sport" from the *Salisbury and Winchester Journal* of June 18, 1821:

"On Monday se'nnight at Rumwell near Taunton, a bull was taken to the stake and bound, but not securely enough for the intentions of his persecutors, for after some time, he broke loose, and gored and tossed some of the bystanders in so serious a way that they will have reason to recollect a bull-bait for the rest of their lives. Not satisfied, the followers of this cruel sport afterwards succeeded in leading the poor animal to the scene of his torture, two or three times in succession, when on each occasion he escaped, causing considerable mischief to

eight or nine individuals, and to one young man in particular, a recruit, who had his leg most seriously broken and splintered."

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"With regard to the slab at St. Hilda, Hartlepool, illustrated in the *Antiquary* for June," writes Mr. J. Lewis André, F.S.A., "might I suggest that the object sculptured by the side of the cross on this slab at Hartlepool, is intended for a book in its case or *chemise*? It greatly resembles the leather-cased volume

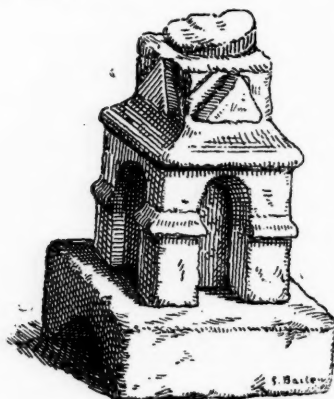


in the hand of St. Sitha, as she appears on the rood-screen at Somerleyton, Suffolk, of which I forward a sketch." Mr. Bailey, of Derby, makes another suggestion, namely that the symbol is intended for a fuller's bat or club.

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Our valued correspondent, Mr. George Bailey, of Derby, when passing through Bath last June noticed the extensive excavation in progress at the Old Baths, which still further prove what magnificent baths they must have been in the time of the Roman occupation. Among the great quantity of stones recently turned out, which formed

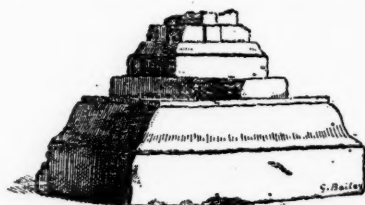
parts of the old buildings, Mr. Bailey found time to make a sketch of an old gable stone



or finial. The round pillar, or whatever formed the apex is broken, but the stone is a curious and interesting example.



This stone at Bath at once reminded Mr. Bailey of one he had seen at Little Chester, and on his return to Derbyshire he was good enough to sketch this midland example, which he thinks is also of Roman date. Both stones are cut out of a solid piece.



Neither of them are of any particular size, being only about a foot square. The Derbyshire example seems also to be a ridge or gable-stone. The sketch gives the front view, the back of the stone being left unfinished.



Mr. Bailey also sends us another drawing from Bath, consisting of a curious mark in the pavement of the Roman baths. The pavement is of great rough stones laid to-



gether, and not shaped at all. This cruciform mark seems quite sufficiently noteworthy for reproduction.



It is very seldom that antiquaries are found in law courts, but some of the most distinguished of our eminent scholars of the British Museum have recently been through the ordeal of the witness-box. We have received various comments from different correspondents on Rassam *v.* Budge, but prefer to take the liberty of transferring to our columns the excellent comments of our contemporary the *Athenæum* (July 8) with which we find ourselves entirely in accord. More especially do we agree with the concluding paragraph:

"Most people will regret that Mr. Rassam ever went into the law courts against Dr. Budge, and few will think that the latter has been otherwise than hardly treated. Dr. Budge's zeal no doubt led him into accepting hastily statements which were untrue because they seemed to him to account for the poor results obtained by the Museum from the excavations at Abu Habbah. But it is to be remembered that when he first repeated these statements Sir H. Layard was the only person present who was not an official of the Museum; and on the second occasion, when he called on Sir H. Layard

he had been directed by his official chief to tell Sir Henry all he knew. It was evident, therefore, that he had no malice against Mr. Rassam, nor any idea except that of promoting the interests of the Museum. Dr. Budge has done much good work for the Museum, both by his labours in Bloomsbury and his visits to the East. Nor have his services been confined to Egyptology, as it was he who secured the papyrus containing the 'Constitution of Athens' and the other papyri which have lately increased our knowledge of Greek literature. It is to be hoped he may not be left to bear the heavy expenses of a trial in which the administration of the Museum was the real object of attack."



Last month we quoted from an *ad interim* report of the Society for the Preservation of Memorials of the Dead an account of the condition of the great Davenport monument in the chancel of Dovebridge Church, Derbyshire. We have since received the welcome assurance that the work of carefully repairing and retaining this monument has been most satisfactorily accomplished under the able supervision of Mr. Lynam, and at the sole expense of Mr. W. Bromley Davenport, who is (so far as can be ascertained) the sole living representative of the families of Davenport and Milward who were, in the seventeenth century, concerned in the erection of this monument. The monument was in a dangerous and highly insecure condition. Its numerous fragments were mainly held in position by iron clamps, the corrosion of which had tended to still further crack the members in many directions. A London "expert" who was consulted, pronounced strongly in favour of removal, but the final satisfactory result is a happy illustration of successful intervention on the part of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, through their members Mr. Wardle and Mr. Lynam. It is, however, due to the Derbyshire Archæological Society to state that it was through their mediation that attention was first directed to the condition of this noble and interesting example of Stuart monumental art.



The Corporation of Colchester have lately acquired a Roman lead coffin, which was for

many years a prominent object in the Bate-man Collection, and is well known to most of those interested in the antiquities of the Roman period, from its being chosen by Wright, in *The Celt, Roman and Saxon*, and also by Jewitt, in *Grave Mounds and their Contents*, as the example to illustrate the method of formation and ornamentation adopted by the Romans for their lead coffins. It is ornamented by raised lines of bead-like strings, going diagonally across it, and each division has on it a raised figure of an escalloped shell, of natural size. This ornamentation is continued over lid, ends, and sides, and is well shown in the works mentioned above. It is not often that the opportunity is afforded of bringing back to a locality so interesting an antiquarian object as this is, after it has been sold into some other district as far distant as Youlgrave, especially after the lapse of over forty years. At the time this coffin was found, no one in Colchester seemed to care in the least what became of the antiquities so frequently being discovered. Fortunately the case is altered now, every effort being made to retain and take care of whatever may be turned up, and the result is a museum of antiquities is being formed, which will soon be second to none in the kingdom for illustrating the history of the period of the Roman occupation.



In these "notes" in our February number some account was given of the exposure of a very daring and extensive series of literary forgeries—a regular manufactory of pseudo-ancient manuscript. The perpetrator, Alexander Howland Smith, was on June 26 and 27 tried in the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh. He was charged with "having formed a fraudulent scheme of obtaining money from others by fabricating manuscripts or other documents of apparent historic or literary interest, and disposing of these as genuine to parties who might purchase the same or take them in pledge," details of numerous particular transactions being given. Counsel for the defence took preliminary objection to the relevancy, contending that there was no crime in fabricating documents, and that only when money passed on them was there a crime. The Court, in repelling this objection, laid down the broad general

proposition that if a person fabricated documents and sold them for a price on the allegation and representation that they were genuine, that undoubtedly was a crime, because the price was obtained by fraud. After a long trial, somewhat more matter-of-fact and much less interesting than might have been expected, the guilt of "Antique" Smith was made very plain indeed to the gentlemen of the jury, who unanimously found him guilty. The Lord Justice Clerk (giving effect to the jury's recommendation to mercy) passed sentence of imprisonment for twelve calendar months. *Sic semper falsariis!*

At the beginning of May the excavations at the British Marsh Village, near Glastonbury, were reopened. Last year three or four out of the sixty hut mounds of the village were searched with very interesting results, full accounts of which have appeared in the *Antiquary* from time to time. This year Mr. Arthur Bulleid has been working at the border of the village, and has discovered large banks of loose stones, clay, and piled woodwork reaching a considerable depth into the peat; but this work is so intermingled being probably constructed at different dates, that it is impossible to arrive at a definite idea of the system until a large portion of ground has been excavated. There is some singularly complete hurdle work which has been carefully preserved up to the present, but the recent dry weather has rendered this a matter of difficulty. The work thus far has produced very different results from last year, but not less interesting. The peat has been dug to a greater depth, yielding pottery, bones, and worked wood at almost every point. At a depth of 6 feet under the centre of a hut mound, some very finely-designed black pottery has been found, and several pieces of shaped wood, which appear to be part of a loom, and which from their number and good preservation it is hoped a design of a complete framework may be made out. Numbers of other pieces of cut wood of different shapes have recently been found, and objects of bronze, iron, lead, stone, kimmeridge, shale, horn, and bone. An appeal has been made for subscriptions for carrying on this work, which promises to be so important, and it is hoped the response

will be sufficient to enable it to be carried on in a thorough manner. We sincerely trust that many readers of the *Antiquary* will speedily assist Mr. Bulleid in this most laudable work.



The Committee of the Sussex Archæological Society succeeded in securing for their museum, at the sale of the Bateman heirlooms, a specimen of a bronze helmet of the Roman foot soldiery, found near Chichester. It came from the collection of Mr. George E. T. Lane Fox, Bramham. Upon it is pasted the following note: "This rare specimen has been in the sea for some time, as an oyster has attached itself to the crown and ingeniously adapted it to the shape of a projecting boss. One of similar form is in the armoury of Godrich Court, and another is engraved in the *Vetusta Monumenta*." It may be remarked that, although Chichester is to all intents and purposes an inland place, an arm of the sea approaches it closely. Camden, under Chichester, says that city would have "flourished apace had not the haven been a little too far off."



Notes of the Month (Foreign).

THE French school at Delphi, after clearing out the remains of the Treasury of the Athenians, found, to the right of this building, the marble statue of an Apollo which has all the appearance of an ancient *xoanon*; namely, one of those wooden images which were objects of worship in the most ancient period of Grecian religion and culture. Some statues of this god of an exceedingly archaic style were already known to us, as the Apollo of Tenæa, and those of Orchomenos and Thera. But the one now discovered, to judge from the information so far received, would appear to differ from the preceding in this particular, that it is of more rigid form, resembling the angular and stiff style of archaic Egyptian statues.



The statue is of Parian marble, in size larger than life, standing nearly 2 mètres high. It

was found embedded in a wall, having been used as building material at some not very distant time, in consequence of which the tips of the nose and feet were somewhat injured. Otherwise the statue is in excellent preservation.

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The position of the god is that of a figure leaning on the right foot. The hands fall down close to the body, as generally in Egyptian statues, and the fingers are not separated. The face is long and almost triangular, the ears being particularly long. The hair, bound with a fillet, falls over the shoulders, while small curls hang over the forehead. The workmanship is excellent and most accurate.

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The unexpected discovery, in such remarkable preservation, of so archaic a statue, proves that the ground at Delphi still preserves remains of the monuments of very early times, which certainly bordered on the period when the worship of Apollo was first introduced here from Crete, as we learn from the Homeric hymn to the Delphian Apollo. This religious relationship between Crete and Delphi inclines us to believe that a similar connection in the matter of art may have existed between the two places, and that the flourishing school of Cretan sculptors, if it had not a hand in the fashioning of this very figure, may at least have given the first impulse and instruction to the development of early Delphian art.

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On the suggestion of Dr. Emmanuel Loewy, Professor of Archæology in the University of Rome, Signor Martini, the Minister of Public Instruction, has established in connection with that chair a collection of casts of ancient sculpture. The first instalment has been located in some rooms on the ground-floor of Casa Rabbi, in the street leading to the Gate of St. Paul's.

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The objects selected for this commencement of what will afterwards be a very complete collection represent works which illustrate the transition from the archaic period of Grecian sculpture to the classical period of Phidias. Amongst these we may notice some of the metopes and sculptures of the tympana of the temple of Jupiter at Olympia; materials

for the reconstruction of the Athena Parthenos of Phidias; the chief portions of the frieze and of the tympana of the Parthenon, and some specimens of the art of Myron and Polycleetus.

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To these are added some casts of works of the post-Phidian period, as also some reliefs from Northern Greece. In the following years the intention is to represent the development of art down to the Roman times, and to complete the collection of archaic works.

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As subsidiary aids a large number of photographs are displayed, both for the purpose of filling up gaps, and of enabling visitors to make a comparative study of the chief exhibits.

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The selection of objects has been made also with the view of supplying what is wanting in the Roman museums, where archaic Greek art is poorly represented, and to bring out boldly the distinguishing characteristics of each epoch, school and author.

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At Bologna, outside the Porta S. Isaia, the remains of a necropolis have been found with tombs both for cremation and for inhumation, the former being more numerous than the latter. Many objects of terracotta and bronze were amongst the grave-goods, of which we must enumerate some *dolia* and ossuaries with several bronze razors and knives, as also some *situlae*, *ciste* and *fibulae*.

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At Chios a very important Greek inscription has been discovered. It contains a rescript of Alexander the Great to the Chians, in which the revision of their constitution is imposed upon them on this condition, that it should be democratic. It contains, moreover, a paragraph which is of great historical interest, since it mentions the peace of Corinth, and alludes to the decisions of the Greeks who took part in the Corinthian congress.

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Père Delattre has discovered on the site of ancient Carthage a deep wall, about 4 mètres in width, built entirely of *amphoræ*, one close against the other, and all filled with earth. Some of these ancient jars bear inscriptions that have been carefully painted on them

with a brush, and amongst the names of Roman consuls are those of C. Vibius Pansa and A. Hirtius, who were in office in the year 43 B.C.

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Monsieur Carton, in his campaign of excavations near Dugga in Tunis, has disinterred part of the ancient Roman city that formerly occupied that site. A temple dedicated to Saturn, a theatre and a private dwelling, have already been completely cleared out, and a large number of inscriptions recovered. The temple of Jupiter is now being brought to light, and the works will then be carried on in another part of the buried city.

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One of the most important recent discoveries at Cologne is that of a large Roman building from which some very fine architectural fragments were obtained, together with bronze utensils of considerable artistic value. In a tomb discovered at the same time amongst the grave-goods were a coin of Gordian III., a silver sword handle, and a richly-decorated bronze inkstand.

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Near Hierapytna, in Crete, at a place called *Laountes*, some ancient marbles have been found. The most important of these consists of a slab 1'40 metres high, and somewhat longer. The upper rim is ornamented with flowers, the lower and the central part with figures. One of the figures represents, in a sitting position, a man with a dog's head. The head-gear resembles the Egyptian *pschent*. On the left hand is a sceptre with an eagle's head on the top. Another human figure has the same head-gear as the former, one hand falling at the side, the other placed across the breast. Three other well-preserved human figures are to be seen in other parts of the slab, one with the natural head, the other two being eagle-headed and dog-headed. Other human figures are in a too fragmentary condition to be clearly determined. Of the animal figures one is an eagle, another a lion.

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The character of these scenes cannot be well determined, but the subject would appear to be Oriental or Egyptian, referring probably to the myth of Anubis, or to the worship of Isis and Osiris. The discovery of this relief

in Crete may be explained by the known relations between Egypt and this island at the Ptolemaic epoch. Amongst the other fragments found at the same time may be enumerated many portions of animals, and two pieces bearing the figure of a winged girl bearing a lion's head.



Gainsburgh During the Great Civil War, 1642-1648.

By EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 29, vol. xxviii.)



LEUTENANT-GENERAL KING, a Scottish soldier of considerable experience in the art of war, was now governor of Newark. A stern active man, he left no means unemployed for the recovery of the key of Lincolnshire. On July 18, but two days after it had fallen into Lord Willoughby's hands, King made an attack, and did much injury to the fortifications. A few days after this it became known that a considerable force had been detached from Newcastle's army, and was moving in the direction of Gainsburgh. This being the case, and feeling that his own hold of Gainsburgh was, in the present state of affairs, very uncertain, Lord Willoughby was naturally anxious to place beyond means of rescue the person of his most valuable prisoner. He therefore placed Lord Kingston in a pinnace—probably the one in which Lord Fairfax had shipped the munitions of war, which Lord Willoughby had received a few days before—and despatched him by water to Hull. The unhappy prisoner never reached his destination, for when the vessel was but a little way on its course down the river Trent it was noticed by a body of men belonging to the Earl of Newcastle's army, who fired upon it with a "Drake,"* killing the good old Earl and his servant, a man of the name of Savil, by a chance shot, in revenge for which accident, for no one really seems to have been culpable, the Royalists, when they at length took

* A small cannon.

the pinnacle and discovered what they had unwittingly done, put everyone they found on board to the sword.

The precise point in the river where this sad event occurred has not been discovered. There are strong reasons for believing it to have taken place where the river was narrow—that is, not far from Gainsburgh. The discovery of a stone canon-shot, such as was used in those times, in the village of East Stockwith, has led some persons to think that we have here an object pointing to the part of the river where this unhappy tragedy occurred.* Thomas Gent, writing more than ninety years after the event, tells an absurd story that the Earl was shot by the Parliamentarians while stepping into a boat at Gainsburgh. He afterwards gives a contradictory account, also palpably inaccurate, making out that he was killed in the Humber.† We have, after long-continued search, been unable to find a scrap of contemporary evidence in support of either of Gent's allegations. He probably trusted not to written evidence of any sort, but to vague and conflicting oral traditions.

The Earl of Newcastle did not march on Gainsburgh in person. He, however, sent a large force under the command of his relation, Lieutenant-General Cavendish, second son of the Earl of Devonshire, a young man of much promise. Had he attacked Gainsburgh at once, before Cromwell had time to come up, it would have been better for the Royal cause, and the life of his young relative would not have been sacrificed. The Earl of Newcastle was a man of unquestioned honour and courage, but, as he showed at Marston Moor, he lacked the promptness which is, before all things, needed in a leader of men.

Hours even were now precious; Cromwell acted as rapidly as possible. On Tuesday, September 26, he was in possession of Stamford. The next day he took Burleigh House by storm, wherein he acquired a great quantity of arms and provisions, as well as a number of Royalist officers and

men of distinction—Sir Wingfield Bodenhams, the High-Sheriff of Rutland, and members of the old Lincolnshire houses of Welby, Sheffield, and Coney*—all of whom were at once sent under a strong guard to Cambridge, where they were imprisoned in the tolbooth there.† Burleigh was no sooner made safe for the Parliament than Cromwell proceeded further north by forced marches. Passing through Grantham, he arrived at the Nottinghamshire village of North Scarle, about ten miles from Gainsburgh, on the evening of Thursday. On his way thither he fell in with Sir John Meldrum, a Scottish officer, who had with him some 300 horse. With these, and some reinforcements from Lincoln, he moved on towards Gainsburgh, leaving North Scarle soon after midnight. When he was about a mile and a half from that town—probably somewhere near Lea—he fell in with a body of Cavalier horse, whom he drove back on the main body. Cromwell then pressed forward until he reached the bottom of the hill which overhangs Gainsburgh on the east. On the top of this hill the Cavaliers were assembled in force, under the command of Lieutenant-General Cavendish.

The Lincoln forces, the members of which there is reason to believe were most of them natives of the county, led the van of the Parliamentary army. Notwithstanding rabbit-holes which abounded there, thorn, scrub, and the natural roughness of the ground, they succeeded in climbing that steep ascent without falling into disorder. Had the Royalists been posted immediately on the

* A list of these prisoners exists among the *Tanner Papers*, vol. lxii., part i., folio 196.

† There is an impression on the minds of many persons that the word tolbooth is confined to Scotland. This popular mistake has been confirmed by more than one inaccurate writer. As well as at Cambridge, there was a tolbooth at Skipton and at Durham. The first example of the word we remember to have met with occurs in a curious vocabulary of the fifteenth century, the only known manuscript of which is in the possession of Lord Lonsborough. It is printed in Wright's *Anglo-Saxon and Old English Vocabularies*. To those interested in the history of this word, the following references may be of service: Dawson's *Hist. Skipton*, p. 203; Walford, *Fairs*, p. 78; Gent's *Mag. Lib., Dialect*, p. 178; *North Riding Record Soc.*, III., ii. 316; Thoresby's *Diary*, i. 140; Raine's *Hist. Hemingborough*, 10, 149; *Hist. MSS. Com.* viii. 630, 1; *Athenaeum*, July 19, 1884, p. 74.

* Vicars, *God's Arke Overtopping the World's Waves*, 1646, p. 7; Lloyd's *Memoires*, p. 435; Collins' *Peerage*, 1735, vol. i., p. 278; Whitelock's *Memoirs*, 1732, p. 72.

† *History of Hull*, 1735, pp. 156, 199.

brow of the hill, they might have easily prevented the Puritans making good their position on the top, and then the fortune of the day must have been widely different. They were not there, however, but for some reason, now impossible to explain, about a musket-shot to the east. Cromwell, with the instinct of a true soldier, saw at once the advantage this gave him. He instantly charged the enemy, leading the right wing in person. For some time, to the non-military eye, all must have seemed confusion, but a definite result was soon visible. The Cavaliers gave way, and fled in wild confusion, the greater part, as it would appear, taking the direction of Corringham and Blyton. "Our men pursuing them, had chase and execution of about five or six miles," as Cromwell himself tells us.*

Though the main body of the Royalists was scattered, the reserve, under the command of Cavendish in person, yet remained steady. They were probably picked men, not raw recruits, and, it may be assumed, were posted a little to the south of the main body. When Cavendish saw his troops fly in wild disorder, he hoped to retrieve the fortune of the day by charging the Lincoln forces. This for the time he succeeded in doing. The Lincolners were completely routed, but Cromwell fell upon his rear, which was entirely unprotected, and drove him down the hill in the direction of the Trent. It was a complete rout; no one knew where he was going, and many a Cavalier found a watery grave

In Trent's death-loving deeps.†

Some swam over the river, and saved themselves. Cavendish became entangled in a quagmire. One of the pursuers cut him on the head, and as he lay wounded, Lieutenant Berry, of Cromwell's own regiment, ran him through the body. Still breathing, he was borne to Gainsburgh, where he expired in a few hours. Had this high-spirited young nobleman been killed in fair fight, he would have been mourned for by his friends and then forgotten, as was the fate of hun-

dreds of others as brave as he who laid down their lives in the same cause; but the unfair manner in which he received his death-wound, so like a murder, if, indeed, murder it was not, threw a halo of romance around the young man's memory. Poets sung of him, preachers were eloquent in his praises, and even we, two centuries and a half after his death, cannot call to mind Lieutenant Berry's action without indignation, and pity for his victim.

This relief of Gainsburgh had hardly been carried out before Cromwell discovered that a large body of horse and foot had made good their position on the north side of the town, somewhere near Morton. It was, in fact, a great part of the Earl of Newcastle's "Papist army," which had made their way across the Trent on the bridge of boats. To fight such an overwhelming force with his handful of now wearied soldiers seemed to Cromwell an act too dangerous to be ventured upon. He consequently determined to forsake the place, and fall back upon Lincoln. Two letters of the future Protector descriptive of these events still exist, and have been many times printed. Sir John Meldrum and Lord Willoughby also wrote narratives of what had taken place.

As soon as Meldrum and Cromwell had retired from the scene of conflict, the Earl of Newcastle attacked Gainsburgh with his ordnance. In the evening the town was on fire at several points, and the inhabitants and garrison were so terrified that there was imminent danger of mutiny. At five the next morning the town capitulated to the Royalists. It is said that the victors behaved dishonourably to Lord Willoughby and his retreating soldiers, stealing his lordship's horse, and stripping and disarming the privates. This, however, like so much else which still passes current for history, may well be pure calumny. On the departure of Lord Willoughby, Colonel St. George* was made the Royal governor. Shortly afterwards Lincoln was evacuated by the Parliamentary forces, but the triumph of the Royalists was

* Letters to Sir Edmund Bacon, etc.: Rushworth, *Hist. Coll.*, III., ii. 278; Carlyle, *Letters and Speeches*, Ed. 1857, i. 124.

† P. J. Bailey, *Festus*, 1854, p. 446.

* Colonel St. George was a brave and active soldier. He was blown to pieces at the siege of Leicester, June 4, 1645, when leading the assault on a part of the fortifications called The Newark. Joshua Sprigg, *Anglia Rediviva*, Ed. 1854, p. 27.

of short duration. On Wednesday, October 11, Sir John Henderson and Sir William Widdrington were defeated at Winceby, near Horncastle, by forces under the command of the Earl of Manchester.*

The Royalist garrisons of Gainsburgh, Newark, and Lincoln were much weakened by this now ruined force being withdrawn from them. About ten days after the victory at Winceby, the victorious Earl of Manchester laid siege to Lincoln. The city was at once surrendered, on the condition that the garrison, without arms, were to be conveyed to Gainsburgh. All ardent Puritans now took it as a matter of course that Manchester would, without delay, march on Gainsburgh, and root out the malignants. For some unexplained reason he did not do this, and it therefore became the duty of the governor of Gainsburgh to make the next move in this intricate game of war. Colonel St. George saw that if no diversion were promptly made, the Royal garrisons would be eaten up one by one. He therefore entered into a now-unintelligible plot with the keeper of a public-house in Lincoln named Towle, who engaged that the city should be handed over to him. This Lincoln inn-keeper had not the least hesitation in taking Colonel St. George's money, but when the time came for stirring in the matter, he did nothing whatever.†

The chief danger to the Royalist garrison at Gainsburgh was not Lincoln, but the energetic Fairfaxes, father and son, who now had possession of the greater part of Yorkshire. To protect his charge from an attack from the north by means of the river Trent, Colonel St. George built a fort, or cast up an earthwork—whatever it may have been, it cannot have consisted of durable material, for no traces of it now remain—at Burton-upon-Stather, near the junction of the Trent with the estuary of the Humber. Sir John Meldrum attacked this post on December 18 with a body of horse which he had brought by water from Hull, and landed on the steep bush-covered bluff known as Alkborough Cliff, about a mile to the north. At the

same time Sir William Constable assaulted the place by water from armed pinnaces. This combined force was so overwhelming that there seems to have been no serious fighting.

After this outpost was taken, the vessels pursued their course up the river as the tide served, and Sir John Meldrum took a land route.* There were then, as there still are, three ways by which Sir John and his cavalry could reach Gainsburgh from Burton-upon-Stather. We have no record which was chosen. When, however, we bear in mind that in the depth of winter the roads by the side of the Trent would be well-nigh impassable, and that what we may term the middle route across the commons would in all probability be in many parts of its course submerged by the winter rains, we may assume it as highly probable that the course selected was that of the present highway through the townships of Crossby, Scunthorpe, Frodingham, Brumby, Ashby, Bottesford, Messingham, Scotter, and Blyton. Meldrum with his horsemen, and Constable with his little fleet, seem to have arrived at Gainsburgh about the same time. The storm began at once; Gainsburgh was taken on the 20th. Colonel St. George, the governor, sixteen other officers, four brass guns, and 500 common soldiers were captured.

Sir John Meldrum now became governor of Gainsburgh, and at once set to work to clear the neighbourhood of the enemies of the Parliament. The Isle of Axholme especially demanded attention. It was an important place for several reasons. The peat mosses with which it abounded supplied in a great measure "malignant" York with fuel, and it had in recent days become a stronghold of Royalism through the zealous action of Robert Portington, of Barnly Dun—Robin the Devil, as he was nicknamed. The dashing valour of this Cavalier gentleman, coupled with the fact that he was well known to many of the Lincolnshire Royalists, and a connection by marriage of the brave Yorkshire knight, Sir Ingram Hopton, who

* Vickers' *Parliamentary Chron.*, ii. 46; Wier's *Horncastle*, 1822, 10-21; *Reports of Associated Architectural Soc.*, 1865, 40.

† *Scottish Dove*, December 8, 1643.

* Stark's *Hist. of Gainsburgh*, 1843, pp. 155-160. The authority used has not been ascertained. It was, doubtless, one of the newspapers or pamphlets of the time.

had fallen *ex parte regis* at Winceby fight, had given him a far greater influence over the men of the Isle of Axholme than his social position would have warranted. He was, however, a near neighbour, and the state of utter disorganization into which that district had lapsed since the war broke out, gave a brave man with popular manners great facilities.

In our own quiet times it requires an effort beyond what many of us are capable of to conceive any part of England being in the utterly lawless condition that the Isle of Axholme presented during many years of the seventeenth century. In the early part of the reign of Charles I., a great attempt had been made to drain and reclaim the waste lands of that region. Sir Cornelius Vermeuyden, a Zealander, was the chief agent in this undertaking. He was a great engineer, but from local circumstances, for which he was in a very slight degree responsible, the work was most unfortunate, not only for himself, but for the Dutch and Flemish emigrants who came over to settle on the newly-recovered lands. For years the two parties—that is, the old inhabitants and the new settlers—carried on a little civil war of their own, quite independent of the two great factions, the conflict between which was distracting all the rest of the island.

At one time a tumultuous armed rabble, which made the name of the Parliament a shield for its evil doings, met at Epworth a little before harvest, and destroyed the crops on upwards of 4,000 acres of land. At another, a mob in war array forced open the flood-gates of Snow Server, one of the main arteries of the Isle of Axholme drainage, and flooded many thousand acres of fertile land.* The same set of ruffians, or others in a like state of revolutionary fury, under the mask of religious zeal, defaced Epworth Church, tore up the Ten Commandments, and buried filthy carrion in the chancel under the place where the communion-table was accustomed to stand.†

Deeds such as these went very far beyond anything which the Parliament could desire,

* Hunter's *South Yorks*, i. 166.

† Account of Riots in Isle of Axholme in *Proceedings of Soc. of Antiquaries*, 2nd series, vol. vi., p. 488.

or even tacitly sanction, but this fury, like the madness of other fanatics, was only to be restrained by force. When the Parliamentary Committee sitting at Lincoln sent a stern message to the rioters, bidding them open the doors of Snow Sewer, so as to let off the water from the "drowned" lands, "diverse people with musquets and pikes defended the doors, and peremptorily refused to yield obedience," saying that the assembly sitting at Westminster was a "parliament of clowts," and that they could fashion as good a governing body for themselves.* Notwithstanding these atrocities, and the fact that the isle remained in a chronic state of rebellion against all authority for years, no one of the rioters was ever seriously punished for his crimes.

Sir John Meldrum, during his tenure of office at Gainsburgh, evidently did his best, but he never had under his command a sufficiently strong force to permanently subdue the isle. In February, 1644, the rioters seem to have been sufficiently powerful to become the attacking party, for we hear of twenty men from the Gainsburgh garrison, together with divers "well-affected" inhabitants of the Isle of Axholme, being betrayed into the hands of the Cavaliers by certain Frenchmen—no doubt Flemish settlers. This daring act stirred up Sir John Meldrum to take prompt means against these turbulent islemen. With "a convenient party," he sallied forth from Gainsburgh on February 4, and took the "Royall Fort," a building which was the chief defence of the isle on its southern side. After this, says a contemporary narrative, "he purged the islands of all malignants therein, and took about three hundred prisoners, most of them men of quality; 8 pieces of ordnance, 300 arms, and a troop of Newcastle's Cormorants; together with 5 Hoyes upon the river, which were going forth with provision for Newcastle's army."†

About six weeks after his successes in the Isle of Axholme, Sir John Meldrum suffered a severe check. He sallied out from Gainsburgh with all the forces under his command, and having effected a junction with Lord Willoughby of Parham near Newark,

* *John Lilburne Tried and Cast*, 1653, pp. 83-86.

† *Vicars' Parl. Chron.*, ii. 147.

they prepared to attack that formidable Royalist centre. They were, however, pounced upon by Prince Rupert, and suffered very severely. It must have been a complete rout had not timely aid been rendered by Colonel Rosseter,* Major Lilburne,† and Captains Hunt and Bethell.‡

On May 3 the Earl of Manchester took the lower part of the city of Lincoln almost without a blow, and on Monday, May 6, the Castle was stormed.§ Lincoln no sooner fell into the hands of the Earl of Manchester than he ordered the old bridge of boats across the Trent below Gainsburgh to be repaired, or a new one to be constructed, so as to enable him to keep open his communications with the great Scottish army, which was now quartered in Nottinghamshire and South Yorkshire. On May 25 the Earl's troops left Lincoln, and passed through Gainsburgh. The Earl slept a single night in the town, but the inhabitants were mulct in the sum of eighty-nine pounds towards the support of the army during that short visit.|| Manchester was now on his way to join the army before York, and was soon destined to take a part in winning the great victory of Marston Moor. The main body of these forces, having passed through Gainsburgh, crossed the Isle of Axholme, and from thence proceeded to Thorne and Selby, but it has been affirmed that a portion of them went by way of Doncaster.

From this time forward Gainsburgh had little to do with the war, except that its inhabitants were, like the rest of their fellow-countrymen, grievously burdened by war-taxes. In the summer of 1648 a wild attack was made on Lincoln by Sir Phillip Monckton, Robert Portington, and other dashing spirits among the Cavaliers who were yet holding the great Lacy stronghold

at Pontefract for the King. For a time they were successful, taking the Bishop's palace, then used as a gaol, liberating the prisoners, and plundering right and left with a high hand. In the contemporary accounts of these transactions they are said to have retreated to Gainsburgh. If this were so, they stayed but a very short time at that town, as they were very shortly afterwards utterly routed by Colonel Rosseter at Willoughby. The Parliamentary account of this wild adventure and its tragic termination in a "beane field belonging to Willoughby, 7 miles from Nottingham," with a long list of the Royalist prisoners taken on the occasion, was issued by authority of Parliament on July 11, 1648. It is a tract of extreme rarity. A reprint of it was issued in 1884 by the present writer as an appendix to the *Monckton Papers* privately printed for the Philobiblon Society.

(Concluded.)



The Sculptured Signs of Old London.*



EVER since the beginning of the development of the railway system, some fifty years ago, the city of London has been gradually ceasing to be the residence of well-to-do merchants and traders. Its transformation is now proceeding with such rapidity that in a few years it will have lost all interest for the antiquary and the artist. In these pages Mr. Norman has endeavoured, with much success, to preserve a record, ere it be too late, of relics hitherto little known, though full of interest, the Sculptured House and Street Signs. As a rule they date from the time of the rebuilding of London immediately after the Great Fire.

The following list of the chapters will show the character and scope of this entertaining volume: Human Signs; Three Kings; Astronomical Signs; Animals Real and Ima-

* Edward Rosseter, of Somerby, near Glanford Briggs. He was instrumental in bringing about the Restoration, and was in consequence knighted by Charles II.

† One of the brothers of Lieut.-Colonel John Lilburne, the agitator and tract writer—whether Robert or Henry is at present uncertain. It was, however, probably the former.

‡ Whitelock's *Memorials*, 85; Clarendon's *History*, 476.

§ "Lincoln in 1644," by E. Peacock, in *Archeolog. Journal (Institute)*, vol. xxxviii., pp. 167-177.

|| *Jury Book* as quoted by Stark, p. 166.

* *London Signs and Inscriptions* (Camden Library), by Philip Norman, F.S.A. Elliot Stock. Post 8vo., pp. xx, 237. Twenty-five illustrations. Price 6s.

ginary ; Birds and other Sculptured Signs ; Various Crests and Coats of Arms ; Miscellaneous Signs, Dates and Inscriptions ; A few Suburban Spas ; and Two Old City Mansions.

The existence of similar relics in the northern suburbs has attracted Mr. Norman to Clerkenwell and Islington, and has been his excuse for giving an interesting account of some spas and places of entertainment outside London, with which in the eighteenth century these regions abounded. He also glances at that interesting collection of signs which is preserved in the Guildhall Museum, and incidentally describes two remarkable City mansions lately destroyed, the homes respectively of Olmius and Lawrence, which for reasons given in the text deserve a place in the work. The volume is incidentally full of pleasant chat concerning Old London, its citizens and their life and surroundings in the old times.



THE BOY AND PANYER.

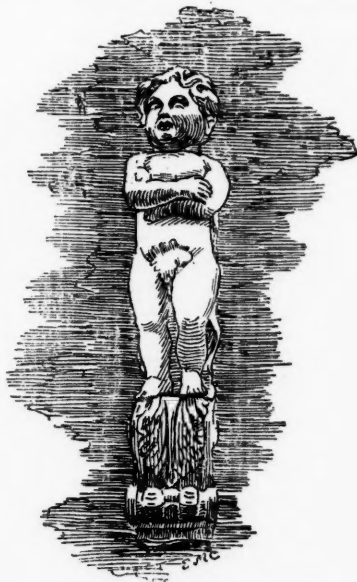
One of the most noteworthy and best known of these Old London signs is that of the Boy and Panyer, which may still be seen let into the wall on the east side of Panyer Alley, which is a narrow passage between Paternoster Row and Newgate Street. It represents a naked lad astride a pannier or

basket, with the inscription below, within an ornamental border :

When ye have sought the City round,
Yet still this is the highest ground.

August the 27, 1688.

Mr. Norman gives good reasons for supposing that this sign is but the successor of a



THE NAKED BOY, COCK LANE.

far older one, of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, when the bakers were not allowed to sell bread in their houses, but only in panniers or large bread-baskets in the open market.

A statuette carved out of wood, which also represents a naked boy, but in this case standing erect, may be seen on a pedestal fastened to the wall of a public-house, the Fortune of War, at the corner of Cock Lane and Giltspur Street. This spot used to be known as Pie Corner, where ended the Great Fire of London. This figure was put up after that event, and used to carry on its breast the following inscription :

This boy is in Memory Put up for the late Fire of London, occasioned by the Sin of Gluttony, 1666.

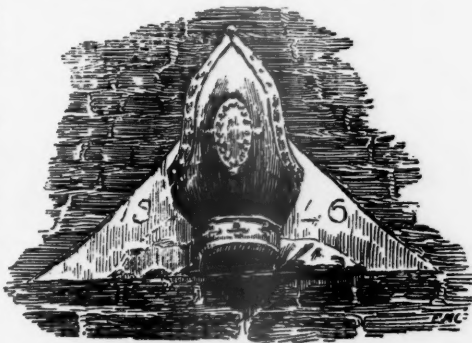
Burn tells us that its propriety was on one occasion thus supported by a Nonconformist preacher on the anniversary of the Fire. He

asserted that the calamity could not be occasioned by the sin of blasphemy, for in that case it would have begun in Billingsgate; nor lewdness, for then Drury Lane would have been first on fire; nor lying, for then the flames had reached them from Westminster Abbey. "No, my beloved, it was occasioned by the sin of gluttony, for it began at Pudding Lane and ended at Pie Corner." The little wings with which this cupid was originally furnished have long since disappeared.

The second chapter opens with an account of the interesting group of City signs connected with the sacred story of the Three Kings, or Wise Men, from the East. The Three Kings was a favourite and appropriate sign for an inn, because on account of their long journey they were looked upon as the patron saints of travellers; and it is also said to have been much used in England by mercers, because they imported fine linen from Cologne.

Animals, real and imaginary, afford material for two interesting chapters. In the section

1652. The material of this sign is of cast-iron, and was placed a few years ago in front of No. 16, Church Street, Chelsea, having been dug up in the small back garden. A sign, the facsimile of this, was dug up in 1874 in the foundations of Messrs. Smith and Payne's bank, No. 1, Lombard Street.



THE MITRE, MITRE COURT.

Another interesting sign, carved in stone with a good deal of artistic merit, which very rarely attracts the attention of the most curious passer-by, is the sign of the Prince of Wales's Feathers, with the motto "Ich Dien," and the date 1670. It is on a level with the fourth-floor windows of a shop at the corner of Canon Alley, and No. 63, St. Paul's Churchyard.

There are various carvings and stone bas-reliefs of mitres in different parts of England. One of the oldest of these is in Mitre Court, a narrow passage between Hatton Garden and Ely Place, where, let into the front wall of a comparatively modern public-house, is a large mitre carved in bold relief. On the stone which bears it is lightly cut or scratched the date 1546, which, however, appears to be a later addition. Possibly the cutter of the date had some evidence of a mitre here at that date, but the shape of the present mitre precludes the possibility of it having been carved till about a hundred years after the date it now bears. The house is said to have formed part of the town residence of the Bishops of Ely, the remains of which, with the ground attached to it, was conveyed to the Crown in 1772.

The most interesting chapter of this enter-



THE COCK, CHURCH STREET.

which deals with birds is one that cannot be called a "sculptured" sign, but is rightly included in this volume. It represents a well-modelled cock attempting to swallow a snake which he has seized by the tail, whilst a second snake, in the rear of the bird, raises its head as if to strike. Above is the date

taining volume is the one that treats of a few of the suburban spas, or old places of entertainment, in the then outskirts of London. Many of the public gardens and houses of amusement in the suburbs, which the citizens of London delighted to frequent in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, were originally health resorts, called "wells," and later "spas," from the springs of mineral water which formed their first and chief attraction. Sadler's Wells Theatre is on the site of a mineral spring discovered by one Sadler in 1684, round which a wooden music-hall was soon built. The tale of "Islington Spa, or New Tunbridge Wells," which must not be confused (as many have done) with Sadler's Wells, is also well told. Some distance to the south of the New River Head, at the corner of Rosoman Street and Exmouth Street, may still be seen the words, "London Spa," as the sign of a public-house erected in 1835 to replace a former building. The Spa-ale brewed here from the mineral spring became famous before the middle of last century, when the water itself had ceased to attract.

At the end of last century one might have had an almost rural walk from the London Spa west to Bagnigge Wells, a more famous place of entertainment. The way would have been along Exmouth Street, then built on the south side only, and called Braynes Row; a relic of its early days remains in the form of a tablet between Nos. 32 and 34, which has inscribed on it "Braynes Buildings, 1765." At the end of this street was a turnpike, and at right angles to it was the Bagnigge Wells Road, the lower part of which had the suggestive name of Coppice Row. North-west from the turnpike it ran between fields as far as a little group of houses called Brook Place, and then a few more steps would have taken one to Bagnigge Wells, within the borders of St. Pancras. Bagnigge House, supposed to have been a summer abode of Nell Gwynne, was "pleasantly situated amid the fields and on the banks of the Fleet," then a clear stream flowing rapidly and somewhat subject to floods. It was a gabled building, with many curious decorative features, some trace of which remained as late as 1844. A long room was built for assemblies and balls, forming the

eastern boundary of the garden, through which flowed the Fleet. Finally it became a mere Cockney tea-garden. All remains of Bagnigge House and Wells have now completely disappeared, save the name, which has been appropriated by a modern tavern at the corner of King's Cross Road and Pakenham Street, and a curious tablet surmounted by a grotesque head, with an illustration of which this notice concludes.



On a Font Bowl with the Labours of the Months.

By J. LEWIS ANDRÉ, F.S.A.



WHEN a church was altered in the fifteenth century, it appears that sometimes, if the font basin was a square one of Norman date, it was made octagonal, as the greater number of Perpendicular basins are, so as to partake of the prevailing form. This was the case at Ingoldisthorpe, Norfolk, where the angles of a square bowl of Norman work were simply sawn away, leaving four perfectly plain faces, and four covered with mutilated patterns, the newly-formed octagon being then placed on a correspondingly shaped shaft and base, the mouldings of which are clearly of late fifteenth-

century date—the above as a preliminary to the following.

At Warham All Saints there is in the churchyard a kind of ecclesiastical "rockery," made up of fragments of carved stone, amid which flowers have been planted. Crowning the whole is what at first sight appears to be an octagonal font bowl, but which a closer inspection shows, that, like the Ingoldisthorpe example, was originally square, four only of the sides having mutilated sculpture, and, what is more remarkable, the design of the fragments left exhibits clearly that it resembled that on the font at Burnham Deepdale, having a series of the Labours of the Months enclosed in a similar arcade of foliage work, and having over the whole a band of crouching lions with interlacing tails; moreover, although the fourth side differs, it is only in having a figure as well as foliage work, so that the sculpture on both fonts is almost identical.

As fonts with the Labours of the Months are rare in England, perhaps the above may interest your readers. Also some Norman fonts hitherto considered to have been originally octagonal may probably, upon inspection, be found to have once been square.



Notes on Archæology in Provincial Museums.

No. XXVIII.—THE COLLEGE
MUSEUM, CHELTENHAM.

By JOHN WARD, F.S.A.

T is strange that a town of such dimensions, refinement, learning, and wealth, as Cheltenham, should, of all places, be *minus* a rate-supported, or at all events, a public museum. Such, however, is the case. Still, this town of stately streets and foliage is not wholly shut off from the advantages of such an institution. The general public are, and have a right to be, admitted gratuitously to the Museum of the well-known College one afternoon each week. This is the full extent of

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their privilege; the Museum is the property of the College, and primarily exists for that seat of learning. How the public received this privilege is soon told. In 1869 the idea of a museum for the scholars was practically taken up by the council, and thirteen months later it was an accomplished fact. But this movement within was supplemented—perhaps set a-going—by an equally potent one without. There was an old Philosophical Institution in the town, which contained a fairly good collection of fossils, minerals, and other things; these its trustees offered to the above council. We will not inquire into the "why and wherefore" of this act of generosity (the institution has long been defunct—perhaps its end was foreseen), but before parting, these gentlemen stipulated that the new museum should be opened, as above, one afternoon a week to the public. They were not the only benefactors. One of the members of the council, Mr. Charles Pierson, presented his own private geological collection, and from other quarters rolled in minor contributions. Since then, this small museum does not appear to have made many acquisitions; so it may be surmised that its present-day condition is not materially different from that when it was opened, nearly twenty-three years ago.

In its educational institutions, Cheltenham has probably gained more than its pump-rooms have lost since the days that princes and statesmen sought the healing virtues of its waters, and Fashion and Folly sauntered in its promenades. But apart from either, the town could not otherwise than have progressed. So charmingly is it situated, so sheltered by the Cotswolds, so genial its climate, so stately its streets, so verdant its avenues and parks, that it is no wonder it should be highly esteemed as a place of residence and a sanatorium. Well may it be called the "Garden Town of England," and well justified is the motto, "Salubritas et eruditio," of its municipal arms. The College, which is situated in one of the most delightful suburbs of the town, is a well-equipped institution, ranking with Rugby and Marlborough, and forming an extensive and picturesque range in the popular Tudor of the time of its foundation—1841.

The Museum, which adjoins the chapel, is,

as above intimated, a later structure. It is a lofty and well-proportioned hall about 50 feet long, with a large door at one end opening into the scientific lecture theatre, with adjoining laboratories—a convenient arrangement which allows of the easy transportation of objects from its cases to the lecturer. These cannot be so favourably spoken of, still less the grouping and mounting of the objects. The prime end of the Museum is obviously educational; but it must be admitted that little or no attempt has been made to approximate its educational efficiency to modern ideals. Like so many of our provincial museums, it has a strong flavour of the "curiosity shop," sufficiently so to tempt one to doubt whether the College authorities have attained a higher ideal than that a museum is a mere receptacle for the safe-keeping and exhibition of its contents. It should, of course, be this to the highest possible degree; but it should be more. These contents should be so arranged and so described that they cannot fail to teach the intelligent visitor something definite. That is, the museum should be a great interpreter of nature, or art, or whatever else it is devoted to. Like gems in their settings, the objects should be, so to speak, *embedded* in a system of obvious and significant arrangement (whereby the eye takes in at a glance their relationship, the one to the other, and to the whole group), and of descriptive labelling (whereby the visitor may learn something definite of them individually, which he is not likely to by merely looking at them).

By way of example—about the middle of the room is a glass case containing objects of such latitude as to time and space, as ancient Egypt and Rome, prehistoric Europe, Mexico, mediæval France, and modern England, and of such variety, as rapiers, jugs, stone arrow-heads, mugs, and snuff-boxes made from wood of the *Royal George* and the *Victory*—all in "rich but wild confusion," and terribly lacking in respect to descriptive matter. It is difficult to see how this medley can possibly illustrate any portion of the College curriculum; yet some of the objects could certainly be made to so tell, or rather indicate, their history, as to win a boy's interest, and incite his curiosity to know more. I do

not wish the reader to suppose that this is by any means a sample of the general condition of this Museum; on the contrary, many of the cases, particularly those with natural history objects (which are usually susceptible of easy classification), are highly creditable. Not that a museum should contain no *curiosities*: if the grand aim is loyally carried out, to make it "a place," to use Ruskin's words, "of noble instruction," these will find their true level. Good taste will determine what should be received and what rejected. A case of personal and other relics—as the above snuff-boxes, and even the "identical ring and staple which held the British colours at the first New Zealand War," which is associated with them—could not be otherwise than interesting and attractive, although of little or no instructive value—a pleasing eddy in the general stream. It is pleasant to be able to say that at each of my visits, moths and other objects were brought in by the boys to compare with the specimens, also that the institution has a well-cared-for look.

The first objects to catch the eye upon entering are a series of eleven prehistoric skulls from a long barrow in the vicinity, and they are certainly the most interesting of the antiquities of the collection. The barrow from which they were derived is known by the name of Belas Knap, and is situated on a high tableland of the Cotswolds, in the parish of Charlton Abbots, about seven miles east of Cheltenham. It was opened in 1863-4 by Mr. Winterbotham, and some account of the opening and the contents are to be found in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries for 1866, in the Memoirs of the Anthropological Society, and in Dr. Thurnam's *Crania Britannica*. In shape, this barrow was found to be of that very frequent type in this part of the country—*horned*; that is, the enclosing walls were curved inwards at the blunt end of the oval. At this point, *i.e.*, where the incurved walls terminated, were found three large upright stones, in plan like the letter H, supporting a huge slab 8 feet by 8 feet, and 2 feet thick. There can be no doubt that these stones represented a former chamber, and that the upright ones had been a trifle displaced. Below this cover-stone were found the re-

mains of five children and an adult skull (B 1) now in the museum. In digging down to those, sundry fragments of Roman and British pottery, flint-flakes, and other things were found. Just within the containing-walls, on the east and west, were two more chambers, each apparently entered by a short gallery from the side of the barrow. These contained the remains of no less than twenty-six human bodies. The skeletons are described as having been placed in *sitting* attitudes. But it seems much more likely, from the small size of these chambers (not exceeding 5 feet square) that they were in the usual posture—contracted, and on their sides. A small chamber, or possibly cist, was found at the smaller end of the mound, but it contained no noticeable remains. Near this was another, 6 feet long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, which contained the remains of two male and two female bodies, associated with a bone implement with three perforations at the end, four pieces of hand-made pottery, a few flint flakes, and the tibia of a roebuck. This was probably of later date than the foregoing, and in the true sense of the word, a cist, and not a chamber. Of equally later date than the construction of the mound may also be assigned a small circle of stones about the centre, which contained nothing more noteworthy than wood-ashes. Thus it will be seen that internally, as well as externally, this barrow follows the Gloucestershire type, but it is larger than the average, being no less than 197 feet by 75 feet. In one point it is decidedly heterodox. The larger axes of these barrows are almost invariably approximately east and west; but in the present case it is nearly due north and south, the blunt end being north.

Of the eleven or twelve of the more perfect skulls now in the Museum, all are dolichocephalic with the exception of the one labelled B. I., which came from the first-mentioned chamber, or rather the remains of one. This is brachycephalic by measurement; and from this circumstance it was concluded that the individual (a man) and the children who accompanied him were "sacrificed in honour of those who occupy the more important places of interment." As it lay on the shelf, it struck me that its present shape *might* be due to posthumous pressure, as the distortion of

another (C. V.) was undoubtedly due to this cause. The lower jaws are not, in every case at least, associated with their rightful skulls; for instance, skull B. II. is attached to jaw C. VII. This jaw is noticeably different from the rest, which are poorly developed and feeble, such as usually accompany neolithic dolichocephali. It is more powerful, the chin bolder, and the depth at the symphysis greater. Associated with these skulls are the flint objects found on the occasion, also photographs and diagrams of the chambers.

The shelves above these contain a few skulls of ethnological interest, as those of Hindus, negroes, New Zealanders, etc. Those below are more in harmony with the range of these reports. They comprise Pleistocene and prehistoric mammal bones, as those of rhinoceros, tiger, hyena, bear, elk; urns, etc., from various places, as the caves of Paviland and Bacon's Hole, near Swansea. All, or most—for they form a confused group—were given by Mr. Pierson. On the opposite side of the avenue, and in a low case below one of minerals, is a collection of old newspapers, pamphlets, stereotypes, and other matters illustrative of the art of printing; and among these is an old Bible charred by the Great Fire of London, 1666. This avenue contains nothing else of antiquarian value.

In the next, and intermixed with cases of conchological and mineralogical specimens, birds and their eggs, are a few objects of interest, particularly a small but good collection of coins of various periods and countries. Among the oldest are drachmas of Arcadia, Sicyon, and Histiaea; a fine obolus and tetra-drachma of Alexander the Great; others almost equally well preserved of Antiochus XI. and Arsaces VI., and various Persian coins. There are thirty-six Roman silver coins, and of these those of Fonteia, Titia, Clovilia, Antonia, and Julia Augusta. The Roman copper coins are not so numerous as might have been expected. Coming to English coins, the earliest is one of William the Conqueror; then follow a sprinkling of Plantagenet and Tudor specimens; a penny and twopenny piece of the Commonwealth; an excellent shilling of Charles II.; threepenny-piece of James II.; and half a

crown in the base silver known as "gun-money," which the latter king struck in Ireland in 1689. Some of the specimens of later reigns are particularly good. The rest of the collection consists chiefly of Swiss copper and other foreign coins, tokens, and Oriental money; and besides these there are about a hundred electros of antique gold and silver coins.

The only other objects that the antiquary need pause at in this avenue are a horrible and ghastly dilapidated Egyptian mummy, said to be that of a cultivator of the soil; and some plaster casts of Roman sculpture.

In the next avenue are a greater variety of antiquities and curios. Several, as the snuff-boxes, etc., have been already mentioned. A considerable number of small antique Egyptian objects were probably presented by someone who paid that country a short visit. A few Roman vessels—one of Samian ware—came from places in the district, as Chedworth, Ribchester, etc., a lamp from Pompeii, a bone pin from Bacon's Hole, and other objects from the lake-dwellings of Pfaffikon. There are several of the turned objects familiarly known as "Kimmeridge coal money"; flint cores from Nerbudda, in Central India; stone celt from New Zealand; and obsidian arrow-heads from Virginia, of the ordinary American type. Several medieval encaustic tiles are from Lichfield, Tintern, and Ireland. An old French cashbox of iron, 3½ inches long, with a secret lock, has, unfortunately, nothing known of its origin. Two delicate rapiers belong to Louis XIV.'s time, and a fine sword of Andrea Ferrara was taken in the siege of Lucknow. Presented by A. A. Hunter, Esq., are nine monastic seals; and there is a very complete set of copies in sulphur of medals illustrating the Napoleonic period, 1796-1815. A glass jar containing a mummified child's hand and arm and a young crocodile (Egyptian) might with advantage be consigned to some dark cupboard.

Elsewhere in the room may be noticed a fine iron chest about 2 feet 8 inches long, and 1 foot 4 inches high; a plan of the Roman pavement of Woodchester; and a small slate headstone, to the memory of Henry Jenkins, the "Modern Methuselah." Nothing is known of the origin and history

of this slab, nor how it came here. The inscription runs:

To the Memory
of
HENRY JENKINS,
Who was interred
December 6th,
1670,
Aged 169 years;

but the lettering is plainly of much more recent date, *i.e.*, the close of the last century or beginning of this. He was buried at Bolton, and in 1743 an obelisk was erected in the churchyard to his memory. It would be interesting to learn whether this monument replaced an older and humbler memento. If so, may not this Cheltenham stone be a copy of that older stone?

I am indebted to the Very Rev. H. A. James, B.D., late Dean of St. Asaph's, the principal of the College, for many items of information about the Museum.



A Palimpsest Brass Inscription at Ilkley.

By REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

IN the last number of the *Antiquary* an account was given of the recently-opened local museum at Ilkley, and mention was made of an epitaph cut in brass, which had on the reverse side portions of an older epitaph. It has been placed in the museum by the vicar, and though no doubt in excellent custody, ought to find its way back to the parish church, where it could be placed against the wall on a hinge, or possibly still more appropriately to York Minster. Of each side of this brass we are now able to give facsimiles from the careful hand of Mr. Walter J. Kaye, whose drawings are one-third the size of the original. The more recent of the inscriptions records, as will be seen, the death, in 1562, of one William Robenson, with the names of his wife and of their numerous children. For the purpose of this memorial a piece of an older

epitaph in Latin black letter was used. The lettering seems to be of the last half of the fifteenth century, and is to the memory of John Reynald or Raynald, who was prebendary of Stillington, a stall of the cathedral church of York.

church of York, a stone to be placed over the place of his sepulchre. He left his best missal to the chantry recently founded at the tomb of his late lord, the Archbishop Rotherham. His executors used the residue of his estate to give new screens to the chapels



John Raynald was admitted to the prebend of Beckingham, Southwell Minster, on February 5, 1492-3, which he resigned in November, 1494. On the 25th of the same month, he was instituted to the pre-

bend of both the transepts of the minster. They bore touching inscriptions recording the very hour of the death of the good archdeacon. These inscriptions can be found in Brown's history of the minster. We can



bend of Stillington (York), which he held till the time of his death. On August 24, 1499, John Raynald was appointed Archdeacon of Cleveland; he died holding this office on December 24, 1506. By his will he left his body to be buried in the cathedral

only suppose that the wording of the archdeacon's epitaph excited the wrath of the Puritans, and that when it had been broken up, the parts fell into the hands of a brazier, from whom one portion was purchased by the family of Robenson, of Ilkley.

Holy Wells of Scotland: their Legends and Superstitions.

By R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

(Continued from vol. xxvii. : p. 218.)

ROSS-SHIRE (continued).

LOCH SLIN.

MANY years ago, a woman of Tarbat was passing along the shores of Loch Slin, with a large web of linen on her back. There was a market held that morning at Tain, and she was bringing the web there to be sold. In those days it was quite as customary for farmers to rear the flax which supplied them with clothing, as the corn which furnished them with food; and it was of course necessary, in some of the earlier processes of preparing the former, to leave it for weeks spread out on the fields, with little else to trust to for its protection than the honesty of neighbours. But to the neighbours of this woman the protection was, it would seem, incomplete; and the web she carried on this occasion was composed of stolen lint. She had nearly reached the western extremity of the lake, when, feeling fatigued, she seated herself by the water edge, and laid down the web beside her. But no sooner had it touched the earth than it bounded three Scots ells in the air, and slowly unrolling fold after fold, until it had stretched itself out as when on the bleaching green, it flew into the middle of the lake and disappeared for ever. There are several other stories of the same class, but the one related may serve as a specimen of the whole.—Miller, *Scenes and Legends*, p. 61.

SENBOTHENDI FERNS: TIPIA MOEDOC.

Saint Aidus came to a place which is called Senbothendi, and whilst he dwelt there, on a certain day, he saw a wolf going about, and very hungry; then he asked a boy who resided with him, "Have you any food?" The boy answered, "I have one loaf, and a part of a fish." Aidus took the loaf, and gave it to the wolf, and the boy blushed; to whom Aidus said, "Bring me a leaf," which, when brought, Aidus blessed, and thereof he made a loaf, and gave it to

the boy. After these things Aidus came to the Harbour of Ferns, and there sat under a certain tree, in which place there was no water; then Aidus said to his attendants, "Cut that tree," and immediately a fountain of water arose, which unto this day is called Tipia Moedoc.

AVOCH: CRAIGEUK WELL.

This, a well called Craigeuk, which issues from a rock near the shore of Bennetsfield, was resorted to in the month of May by whimsical or superstitious persons, who, after drinking or bathing, commonly left some threads or rags tied to a bush in the neighbourhood. It was necessary to ensure the efficacy of the water to spill a portion on the ground thrice.

MARY'S LOCH OR LOCH MORIE.

A pretty, troutful lake, in the upper part of Alness parish, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the N.W. of Alness village. Lying 622 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 2 miles and $4\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs; is flanked to the S.W. by Meall Mor (2,419 feet); took its name from an ancient chapel at its head dedicated to the Virgin Mary; is very deep, and has never been known to freeze further than a few yards from its banks; receives at its head the Abhuinn-nan-Glas; and from its foot sends off the river Alness, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles E.S.E. to the Cromarty Firth.

ROXBURGHSHIRE.

ST. BOSWELLS: ST. BOSWELL'S WELL.

The Hier or Sacred Well, vulgarly called the Hare Well, also "The Well-Brae-Well," a chalybeate that has attracted some notice from its reputed virtues in scorbutic complaints.—*Proc. S. of A., Scot., N.S., v., 187.*

CROMARTY: FIDDLER'S WELL.

For more than a century the well has been known by this name. Its waters are held to be medicinal, and there is still extant a very pretty tradition of the circumstances through which their virtues were first discovered, and to which the spring owes its name. Two young men of the place, who were much attached to each other, were seized at nearly the same time by consumption. In one, the progress of the disease was rapid. He died two months after he was first attacked by it; whilst the other, though wasted almost to a

shadow, had yet strength enough left to follow the corpse of his companion to the grave. The name of the survivor was Fiddler—a name still common among the seafaring men of the town. On the evening of the interment, he felt oppressed and unhappy; his imagination was haunted by a thousand feverish shapes of open graves with bones smouldering round the edges, and of coffins with the lids displaced; after he had fallen asleep, the images, which were still the same, became more ghostly and horrible. Towards morning, however, they had all vanished; and he dreamed he was walking alone by the seashore in a clear and beautiful day in summer. Suddenly, as he thought, some person stepped up behind, and whispered in his ear, in the voice of his dead companion: "Go on, Willie; I shall meet you at Stormy." There is a rock in the neighbourhood of Fiddler's Well, so called from the violence with which the sea beats against it, when the wind blows strongly from the east. On hearing the voice, he turned, and seeing no one, he went on, as he thought, to the place named, in the hope of meeting his friend; sat down on a bank to wait his coming, but he waited long, lonely and dejected; and then remembered that he for whom he was waiting was dead, he burst into tears. At this moment a large field-bee came humming from the west, and began to fly round his head. He raised his hand to brush it away. It widened its circle, and then came humming into his ear as before. He raised his hand a second time, but the bee would not be scared off, it hummed ceaselessly round and round him, until at length its murmurings seemed to be fashioned into words, articulated in the voice of his deceased companion, "Dig, Willie, and drink!" it said; "Dig, Willie, and drink!" He accordingly set himself to dig, and no sooner had he borne a sod out of the bank, than a spring of clear water gushed from the hollow; and the bee, taking a wider circle, and humming in a voice of triumph, that seemed to emulate the sound of a distant trumpet, flew away. He looked after it, but as he looked, the images of his dream began to mingle with those of the waking world; the scenery of the hill seemed obscured by a dark cloud, in the centre of which there glimmered a faint

light; the rocks, the sea, the long declivity, faded into the cloud; and turning round he saw only a dark apartment and the faint beams of the morning shining in at the window. He rose, and after digging the well, drank of the waters and recovered. And its virtues are still celebrated, for though the water be only simple water, it must be drunk in the morning, and as it gushes from the bank, and with pure air and exercise, and early rising for its auxiliaries, it continues to work cures.—Miller, *Scenes and Legends*.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

HELMSDALE: ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST'S WELL.

This is the only well I have found dedicated in honour of the Baptist, but probably some of those under the head of St. John may have been dedicated to him; it is more likely, however, that the great majority were to the Evangelist.—*Proc. S. of A., Scot., N.S., v., 192.*

LOCH NEAR THE FOOT OF STRATHNAVER.

Here in an unfrequented spot near the foot of Strathnaver lies a small loch, to which superstition has ascribed wonderful healing virtues. Its fame has spread far and wide in the northern counties, and pilgrimages are made to it from many remote districts of Sutherland, from the adjoining counties of Caithness and Ross, and even from Inverness and the Orkney Islands. It is not known when the Loch first came into repute with the sick; but it must have been when superstition had a strong hold in this country and ignorance prevailed among the people; for this belief in the mysterious curative power of the water can be traced back through several generations. The water, and also the leaves of a plant which grows in the loch, are still used by the sick at their homes; but to derive full benefit from these, the "patient" must make a visit to the spot. The tradition as to the origin of this healing virtue is as follows: A woman from Ross or Inverness at one time came to Strathnaver pretending to cure all forms of disease by means of water into which she had previously thrown some pebbles, which she carried about with her. She soon secured a wide reputation in the strath on account of the miraculous cures with which she was credited. Many

persons looked with covetous eyes upon the mysterious pebbles, and would fain have got possession of them; but the people dreaded to expose themselves to the supernatural power with which the woman was supposed to be endowed, by endeavouring to deprive her of the pebbles by unfair means. At length, however, a man named Gordon, in whose house she lived, determined to possess himself of them, and formed a plot for their capture. But the woman, discovering his design, escaped in the direction of the loch. Gordon pursued. Finding that she could no longer escape her pursuer, the woman threw the pebbles far out into the loch, exclaiming in Gaelic, "*Mo-nar!*" (that is "shame," or literally, "my shame!"). From this exclamation the loch is said to have received the name which it still retains, Loch-mo-nar, and the pebbles are supposed to have imparted to the water its curative power. One would suppose from this simple legend, which attaches no conditions to the manner in which patients should avail themselves of the peculiar power with which the water is imbued, that it would be an easy matter for one to test its efficacy. There are, however, many ceremonies to be observed, as strange as they are inconvenient to the unfortunate patients, though how they originated cannot be ascertained. The only condition which appears reasonable is that by which the covetous Gordon and all his descendants are for ever denied any benefit from the water. There are only four days in the year on which cures can be effected, the first Monday (old style) of February, May, August, and November; and the ceremonies must be gone through between twelve o'clock on Sunday night and sunrise on Monday morning. The practice of visiting the loch in February and November has long been discontinued, owing, doubtless, to the extreme unpleasantness of taking a midnight bath at such times. Shortly after midnight the patients begin to arrive in carts, attended by relatives or friends, many of the arrivals having travelled long distances during the previous Sunday. Without loss of time, the sick are transferred to the banks of the loch, and roaring fires are lit in several places. This accomplished, the patients immediately seek a cure by first throwing a piece of money

into the loch as a kind of tribute; then, wading into the water, they plunge three times beneath the surface; and, finally a few mouthfuls are swallowed by each patient. Those who are able to take their bath without assistance may suit themselves as to the length of time they will remain in the water; but their unfortunate brethren who require to be carried in, often narrowly escape drowning, through the mistaken zeal of their friends, who are careful to give them a thorough emersion, presumably on account of these cases being of a more serious nature. Having all regained dry ground, they proceed to dress themselves, and collect around the fires, which have been for some time blazing near the water's edge. The welcome warmth of the fires is supplemented with plenty of *nisgebeatha*; and eatables of various kinds soon make their appearance. These they now proceed to discuss amid lively conversation, interspersed with many stories of former visits to the loch, and the marvellous cures which resulted. The scene at this moment, as the midnight picnic begins, is a very weird and striking one. The blazing fires reveal in a strong light the faces of the company; some of them are still only half dressed, while upon the surrounding heather and the dark water close by is cast a peculiar and ever-changing ruddy glow. Beyond is the blackness of night, nothing being visible except the dark outline of the neighbouring hills, where huge forms show themselves dimly against the sky. As soon as the dawn begins to appear, the gathering breaks up, and all prepare for departure, it being a rule that they must be out of sight of the loch before the sun rises, else their trouble will have been in vain. After filling the now empty whisky bottles with water, for the use of the helpless patients at home, a start is made on the homeward journey, and the scene assumes its usual aspect. These strange proceedings have of late years been gradually falling into disuse, but even still they may be occasionally seen. At one time scores of men and women used to visit the loch, some to try its efficacy, while others went out of mere curiosity, for the "*Loch-mo-nar* night" doings always created great interest in the district. Many cures were attributed to the mysterious power of the

water. It is noticeable, however, that the majority of those who sought such a cure were persons suffering from nervous complaints and disordered imaginations, to whom the excitement of a midnight plunge in the loch, preceded and followed by a long journey in the bracing air of the hills and glens, might contribute all that was necessary to restore them to health, especially when supplemented by a strong belief that a speedy cure would follow. The water gets the credit of all the cures, while, on the other hand, the failure to restore a patient's health is generally attributed to some breach of the observed conditions.

LADY OF ARDVROCK.

Somewhat more than a century ago the ancient castle of Ardvrock in Assynt was tenanted by a dowager lady—a wicked old woman, who had a singular knack of setting the people in her neighbourhood together by the ears. A gentleman who lived with his wife at a little distance from the castle, was lucky enough to escape for the first few years; but on the birth of a child his jealousy was awakened by some insinuations dropped by the old lady, and he taxed his wife with infidelity, and even threatened to destroy the infant. The poor woman in her distress wrote to two of her brothers, who resided in a distant part of the country; and in a few days after they both alighted at her gate. They remonstrated with her husband, but to no effect. "We have but one resource," said the younger brother, who had been a traveller, and had spent some years in Italy; "let us pass this evening in the manner we have passed so many happy ones before, and visit, to-morrow, the old lady of Ardvrock. I will confront her with perhaps as clever a person as herself; and whatever else may come of our visit, we shall at least arrive at the truth." On the morrow they accordingly set out for the castle—a gray, whinstone building, standing partly on a low moory promontory, and partly out of a narrow strip of lake which occupies a deep hollow between two hills. The lady received them with much seeming kindness, and replied to their inquiries on the point which mainly interested them with much apparent candour. "You can have no objection," said the

younger brother to her, "that we put the matter to proof, by calling in a mutual acquaintance?" She replied in the negative. The party were seated in the low-browed hall of the castle, a large, rude chamber, roofed and floored with stone, and furnished with a row of narrow, unglazed windows, which opened to the lake. The day was calm, and the sun was riding overhead in a deep blue sky, unspiced by a cloud. The younger brother rose from his seat on the reply of the lady, and bending towards the floor, began to write upon it with his finger, and to mutter in a strange language; and as he wrote and muttered the waters of the lake began to heave and swell, and a deep fleece of vapour, that rose from the surface like an exhalation, spread over the face of the heavens. At length a tall black figure, as indistinct as the shadow of a man by moonlight, was seen standing beside the wall. "Now," said the brother to the husband, "put your questions to *that*, but make haste;" and the latter, as bidden, inquired of the spectre, in a brief, tremulous whisper, whether his wife had been faithful to him. The figure replied in the affirmative; as it spoke, a huge wave from the lake came dashing against the wall of the castle, breaking in at the hall windows; a tremendous storm of wind and hail burst upon the roof and the turrets, and the floor seemed to sink and rise beneath their feet like the deck of a ship in a tempest. "He will not away from us without his *bountith*," said the brother to the lady; "whom can you best spare?" She tottered to the door, and as she opened it, a little orphan girl, one of the household, came rushing into the hall, as if scared by the tempest. The lady pointed to the girl: "No, not the orphan!" exclaimed the appearance; "I dare not take her." Another immense wave from the lake came rushing in at the windows, half filling the apartment, and the whole building seemed toppling over. "Then take the old witch herself!" shouted out the elder brother, pointing to the lady—"take her." "She is mine already," said the shadow, "but her term is hardly out yet; I take with me, however, one whom your sister will miss more." It disappeared as it spoke, without, as it seemed, accomplishing its threat; but the party, on their return

home, found that the infant, whose birth had been rendered the occasion of much disquiet, had died at the very time the spectre vanished. It is said, too, that for five years after the grain produced in Assynt was black and shrivelled, and that the herrings forsook the lochs. At the end of that period the castle of Ardvrock was consumed by fire, kindled no one knew how; and luckily, as it would seem, for the country, the wicked lady perished in the flames; for after her death things went on in their natural course—the corn ripened as before, and the herrings returned to the lochs.—Miller, *Scenes and Legends*, pp. 168-170.

WIGTONSHIRE.

GLASSERTON: ST. MEDAN.

With this well the following tradition is connected: The Lady Medan or Madana was an Irish lady of great beauty and wealth, and had resolved to devote herself and her substance to the service of God. Sought in marriage by many, she rejected all suitors, and they gave her up in despair, all save one, "Miles Nobilis," to avoid whose opportunity she fled to the seashore, and got on board a little ship with two shields, and landed in the Rhinds, on the Galloway coast. Here she spent some time in security in performance of works of charity. Upon a rock are to be seen the marks of her knees, so constant was she in prayer. "Miles Nobilis," however, found and followed her. Seeing no other means of escape, she jumped into the sea, and with two sacred shields swam to a rock not far from the shore. The knight prepared to follow her; she prayed to the saints, and the rock began to float, carrying her and her two maids across the bay to Fernes. When landing she thought herself safe. The knight, however, soon discovered her, and her two maids, asleep on the shore. But the saints who watched her caused a cock to crow preternaturally loud, and so awakened her. To save herself she climbed a tree, and addressed the disappointed "Miles Nobilis" in reproachful terms: "What is it in me that so provokes your evil passions to persecute me thus?" He answered, "That face and those eyes;" upon which without hesitation she pulled them out, and handed them to him. The knight, struck with

penitence, left her in peace. She could find no water to wash the blood from her face, but the saints again befriended her, when up came a spring from the earth, which remains, says the legend, to testify to the truth of the miracle.—Conway, *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, vol. i., p. 505.

KIRKMAIDEN: ST. MEDAN'S WELL.

From the superstitious observances connected with this spot, it seems likely that it was the abode of some Druid or other recluse in times prior to Christianity, and in later times it might have been the retreat of some monk or disciple of St. Medan, who would probably take advantage of its locality and reputation to serve his own interested views. To bathe in the well as the sun rose on the first Sunday of May was considered an infallible cure for almost any disease, but was particularly efficacious in the recovery of "back gane bairns." And till no very remote period it was customary for almost the whole population to collect at this spot as the sun rose, on the first Sabbath in May, which was called Co-Sunday, to bathe in the well, to leave their gifts in the cave, and to spend the day in gossiping and amusements. The well is a natural cylindrical hole in the solid rock, about four feet in diameter and six feet deep, filled with loose stones to about half its depth. Round its mouth are three or four small holes ("pot holes," formed by the action of the waves by rolling about the gravel stones and sand in hollow places in the rock), which were used for bathing the hands and eyes, while the large one was used for the body generally. There is no spring; the well is kept full by the surf breaking over the rock at full tide and spring tides. The inner apartment of the Chapel or Co. (that is cove or cave) is a natural cavity in the rock. The outer is of rude mason work with a door and a window. The walls are greatly dilapidated, and the roof long gone. At its best it must have been a mortifying residence. Strangers on a first visit are still reminded of the custom of leaving a present or a gift at departure; a pin, a blade of grass, or a pebble from the beach, are now considered sufficient, though, no doubt, in the days of our hermit, more substantial offerings were

looked for and bestowed. The attendance on the well on Co.-Sunday was so general that public worship in the parish church had to give place to it. The last minister of the parish, to whom these superstitious observances proved an annoyance, was Mr. Robert Callander. He, though not considered a powerful preacher, was a pious and good man, and made a point while in health of having service in the church on that day, even though the congregation was small. In May, 1799, he, being from infirmity unable to walk on foot to the church, ordered his servant lad, before saddling his horse, to go and see if anybody was waiting. The lad, finding only the beadle, precentor, and two others, the old man did not turn out. From that period the observance of Co.-Sunday rapidly declined. During the last thirty years it has scarcely been named. —*MS. H. of Kirkmaider*, by William Todd, Schoolmaster, aged eighty in 1854.

KIRKMAIDER: PETER'S PAPS.

This is a dropping cave mentioned by Symson in his large description of Galloway.

MOCHRUM: CHIPPERFINIAN WELL.

This is the name always given by the people, but in the statistical account and the Ordnance Survey map, it is called Chapel Finian. The foundations of an old chapel are close beside it, and the word "chipper"—which has been regarded as a vulgar corruption of the word chapel—seems rather to be a form of the Celtic word for a well (Tobar) found in such names as Tobermory and Tipperary. On the right hand, about 16 feet from the stone fence, the foundations of the chapel are seen, of about 20 by 15 feet, inside measure, the walls having been built with lime mortar. It has been enclosed by a wall or fence, the remains of which are seen about 10 feet off at the sides, and 5 at the east end. Two stones at the south-east angle, besides an old thorn-tree, seem to mark the gateway; and at the south-west, close behind the highway wall, there is a circular hollow edged with stones. This seems to have been the well at some early time, and on the 6-inch map it is marked as a well, with the name in black letter, "Chapel Finian Well." Separated from it by the thickness of the highway fence is the well in

its present form, which is a quadrangle, built with stones level with the surface. A stone on the north side bears an inscription, which is difficult of access for the water. It is a date cut in Roman letters, which do not look old; it is said they were cut by a schoolmaster to give the date of St. Finian. The chapel is to the south, the whole being at the foot of a lofty bank of boulder clay, which marks the line of an old sea-beach, 25 feet above the present sea-level. —*Arch. and Hist. Coll., Ayr and Wigton*, iii. 96.

OLD LUCE: ST. CATHARINE'S WELL.

This well is on the edge of the highway, just opposite the Abbey, at the foot of a wooded bank. It is called St. Catharine's Well. When the highway was made, about fifty years ago, it was found that pipe-tiles had been laid to convey the water to the Abbey. The old road to New Luce is at the top of the wooded bank, where a cottage bears the name of Auchenmanster, that is, the Monastery Field.

OLD LUCE: ST. FILIAN'S WELL.

"St. Filian's blessed Well,
Whose springs can frenzied dreams dispel,
And crazed brains restore."

Here a white thorn-tree, in the Jerusalem Fe, is supposed to mark the site of the old chapel. There had been a village there, and the Ordnance Survey men, in digging, found a place where the roof had been covered with slates, and marked that spot as the site of the chapel. A little way off, in a marshy place on the opposite side of the brook, on the South Milton farm, is a well, said to have been the holy well of the chapel, but I have not heard the name of any saint connected with it. —*Arch. and Hist. Coll., Ayr and Wigton*, iii. 95.

NEW LUCE: THE LADY'S WELL.

There are two Lady's Wells, one on the edge of the old Port William Road, a little to the east; the other is in a plantation between the highway, and the river Luce, just opposite the fifth milestone from Glenluce. —*Ibid.*

PENNINGHAME: ST. NINIAN'S WELL.

This well is situated on the roadside, on the right hand, going from Newton Stewart to Wigton. —*Ibid.*, 97.

STONE KIRK: ST. CATHARINE'S WELL.

This well is on an eminence near Eldrig Hill. It is influenced by the ebb and flow of the tide. A graveyard formerly lay around or near. Human remains were found in the ground on which stands the threshing mill of Eldrig.

MOCHRUM LOCH.

This loch is very famous; many writers report that it never freezeth in the greatest frosts. Whether it had any virtue of old I know not, but sure I am it hath not now. However, I deny not but the water thereof may be medicinal, having several credible informations that several persons, both old and young, have been cured of continued diseases by washing therein. Yet still I cannot approve of their washing three times therein, which they say they must do; neither the frequenting thereof the first Sunday of February, May, August, and November; although many foolish people affirm that not only the water of this loch, but also many other springs and wells, have more virtue on those days than any other.—Symson's *Description of Galloway*, p. 153.

MONTLUCK WELL, LOGAN.

In this gentleman's (Patrick M'Dowall, of Logan) land, about a mile and a half from the parish kirk, is a well called Montluck; it is in the midst of a little bog, to which several persons have recourse to fetch water for such as are sick, asserting that if the sick person shall recover the water shall so buller and mount up when the messenger dips in his vessel that he will hardly get out dry-shod by reason of the overflowing of the well; but if the sick person be not to recover, there shall not be any such overflowing in the least. It is also reported that in this gentleman's land there is a rock at the seaside, opposite the coast of Ireland, which is continually dropping, both winter and summer, which drop hath this quality, that if any person be troubled with chincough, he may be infallibly cured by holding up his mouth and letting this drop fall therein.—*Ibid.*, 67.

PORTPATRICK: ST. PATRICK'S WELL.

The Ordnance Survey map indicates the site of this well. It flowed where there was a quarry used for the harbour works. The writer of this notice heard from two men,

John Mulholland and Owen Graham, dwelling at Portpatrick in 1860, that they had seen on the rock beneath the well what tradition said was the impression of the knees and left hand of St. Patrick. Besides this well there was another, thus described by Dr. Archibald: "There is a large cave called the Cave of Uchtrie Macken, close by the sea, near Portpatrick, accessible by six steps of a stair entering a gate built with stone and lime, at the end of which is built an altar, at least a structure after that figure, to which many people resort upon the first night of May, and there do wash diseased children with water, which runs from a spring over the cave, and afterwards they tie a farthing or the like and throw it upon the altar."—*Further Account Anent Galloway*, pp. 150, 151.

KIRKCOLM WELL: ST. MARY'S WELL.

Near the site of the ancient kirk called Kilmore, on the shore of Loch Ryan. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

KILMORIE: ST. MARY'S WELL.

Kilmorie, or the Chapel of the Virgin, is near an excellent spring of water, of old esteemed beneficial in many disorders. Superstition attached to it the infallible power of becoming dry if the patient for whom its water was to be drawn had a mortal malady, but of appearing in abundance if the disease was curable. St. Mary's Well, into which people used to dip their dishes, has disappeared, but the spring of water which supplied it still flows on. Within recent years it has been diverted into tiles, and forms a spout well.—Stat. Acc., iv., "Wigton, Kirkcolm," in Ilraith's *Guide to Wigtonshire*, p. 109.

STRANRAER: ST. JOHN'S WELL.

Probably in honour of the Evangelist of that name, and not of the Baptist. The annual fair of the burgh falls early in May, and on the 6th of that month is celebrated "St. Joannes apud Portam Latinam."

KIRKCOLM: ST. COLUMBA'S WELL.

Not far from Corswell lighthouse will be found a bubbling spring of pure water, on a grassy bank not far above highwater mark, which bears the name of St. Columba's Well. Pious Roman Catholics who visit it

quaff its waters with some degree of reverence, and a tradition of sanctity still lingers about it. There is every reason to suppose that it is the Cross Well, or Holy Well, which has led to the locality being called Crosswell, Corsewell, or Corswell. The association of St. Columba's name with the well is not improbable; the name of the parish, Kirkcolm, is but a corruption of St. Columba's Kirk.—Conway, *Holy Wells of Wigtown*.

KIRKCOLM: ST. BRIDE'S WELL.

This well lies between east, west, and south of Kirkbride. It is remarkable for its pure water, which never fails in the driest season. St. Bride was one of the most popular of the Celtic saints.—*Bishop Forbes' Calendar*, Feb. 11.



A List of the Inventories of Church Goods made temp. Edward VI.

By WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 219, vol. xxvii.)

COUNTY OF NORFOLK (continued).

Norwich.

6. Walton.
Harple.
Northrington *alias* Hardwycke Sedynch.
West Walton.
Bylney.
Woolsoken.
Geywoode.
Geyton.
Estwynche.
Myddelton.
Westwynche.
Tyrrington Clementis.
Westnewton.
Alesthorpe.
Flytcham.
Darsyngham.
Babeulee.
North Walton.
7. Wygnall Germyns.
Ayshweken.
Congham Mariæ.
North Lynne Petri.
North Woodton.
South Woodton.
Islyngton.
Westacre.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK (continued).

- Lesyate.
Sandringham.
Wolverton.
Myntelynge.
Wynall Magdalene.
Emnythe.
Rydon.
Wylbye.
Estwortham.
Cardeston *alias* Kyrverston.
Hockham.
Besthorpe.
8. Bucknham Veteris.
Snytterton.
Hergham.
Eccles.
Briggham.
Rocklande All Sayntes.
Illyngton.
West Wortham.
Attylburgh.
Brettnam.
Thettforde Petri.
Shoppam.
Larlyng.
Ruddham.
Bucknham Nova.
Elynggham Magna.
Rocklonde Sancti Petri.
Rocklonde Sancti Andreæ.
Thettforde Sanctæ Mariæ.
Frense.
Farcefylde.
Dykkyllburghe.
Osmondeston.
9. Tytleshale Sanctæ Mariæ.
Thorp Parva.
Dysse.
Reydon.
Bardesden.
Thelneton.
Wynferthinge.
Gyssinge.
Bryssingham.
Shelfanger.
Symplinge.
Tyttleshall Sanctæ Margaretæ.
Estderham.
Mattyshale.
Sowthberghe.
Whynbrughe.
Craneworthe.
Westfylde.
Yaxham.
Woodrysinge.
Shypdham.
Est Tuddnham.
Mattshale Brughe.
10. Hockeringe.
North Tuddnham.
Garston.
Raymerston.
Letton.
Thuxston.
Estraynham.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK (*continued*).

- Shyrforde.
 Norton.
 Helton juxta Harpeley.
 Westruddham.
 Estrudham.
 Tatersell.
 Denton cum Dalton.
 Sydysterne.
 Hempton.
 Westraynham.
 Southrainham.
 Fakenham.
 Ketellston.
 Crowston.
 Fulmerston.
 Barmer.
 11. Bagthorpe.
 Testres.
 Estbarsham.
 Westbarsham.
 Northbarsham.
 Rybrughe Parva.
 Rybrughe Magna.
 Snoringe Parva.
 Althorpe.
 Skulthorp.
 Stybborde.
 Helloughton.
 Taterforde.
 Sowthcreake.
 Northcreake.
 Burnham Ulpe.
 Burnham Fulton.
 Burnham Norton.
 Burnham Thorp.
 Burnham Depdale.
 Burnham Overie.
 Waterden.
 Burnham Westgate.
 12. Donham Magna.
 Weston.
 Donham Marie.
 Hornyngtoft.
 Fransham Parva.
 Fransham Magna.
 Donham Parva.
 Betelee.
 Wesenham Omnium Sanctorum.
 Wesenham Petri.
 Wellingham.
 Standfylde.
 Myleham.
 Westlexham.
 Wyssingfell.
 Howe.
 Testerton.
 Northelmham.
 Bryseley.
 Gresshnall.
 Morley Swanton.
 Estlexham.
 Oxwycke.
 13. Wendlynge.
 Lytcham.
 Worthinge.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK (*continued*).

- Gateley.
 Longham.
 Estbylney.
 Colkreke.
 Rougham.
 Tytlshale.
 Byttringe.
 Skernynge.
 Hunstanton.
 Heckham.
 Holme juxta Mare.
 Thornham.
 Tychwell.
 Brankester.
 Dockinge.
 Stannowe.
 Barwycke.
 Byrcham Magna.
 Byrcham Parva.
 14. Byrcham Newton.
 Fringe.
 Sharnborne.
 Ingaldesthorp.
 Snettysam.
 Sedgisforde.
 Ryngestede Magna.
 Ryngestede Parva.
 Cocklecleye Sancti Petri.
 Newton.
 Nocton.
 Sporle.
 Cley All Saynts.
 Cressingham Magna.
 Dotington.
 Estbradnham.
 Houghton.
 Oxbrughe.
 Sowthacre.
 Bodney.
 15. Narforde.
 Northpykenham.
 Hilberghworth.
 Hallholme.
 Westbradnham.
 Bedney.
 Goodreston.
 Langforde.
 Cressingham Parva.
 Fouldham.
 Swaffham.
 Sowthpykenham.
 Narbrughe.
 Cockthorpe.
 Walsyngham.
 Werham All Saynts.
 Warrham Magdalenæ.
 Warrham Mariæ.
 Walsyngham Magna.
 Howlton juxta Walsyngham.
 Holkham.
 Wells.
 Wighton.
 Hyndringham.
 Styskey Mariæ.
 Styskey Johannis.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK (*continued.*)

- Thursforde.
Barney.
16. Snorynge Magna.
Fyldallynge.
Bynnham.
Waxham.
Pallynge.
Horsey.
Hickelinge.
Eccles juxta Mare.
Happesbrughe.
Ingham.
Walkell.
Estruston.
Potter Heigham.
Luddham.
Lesyngham.
Cattfylde.
Hempstede.
Brunstede.
Stallham.
17. Bakonsthorp.
Corpeste.
Skottowe.
Buxton.
Bylaughe.
Erpingham.
Skeyton.
Saxthorp.
Calthorp.
Albye.
Heydon.
Westbreckham.
Swanton Abbatis.
Ingworth.
Twayte.
Booton.
Ittringham.
Aylesham.
Barnyngham Parva.
Brampton Wyckmer.
Blycklynge.
Totyngton.
Oulton.
Hevyngham.

Piece of Sculpture at West Entrance of Peterborough Cathedral (illustrated), by Mr. J. G. Waller, F.S.A. Baron de Cosson, F.S.A., on an Italian Sword bearing an Arabic Inscription of the Thirteenth Century. Mr. A. W. Franks, C.B., on Some Ornamental Cases of Leather (illustrated). The condemnation by the Society of the destructive work at Lichfield cathedral. The Maces of the Borough of Winchelsea (illustrated). A Silver Medalet or Counter of 1658 (illustrated). The Display of English Heraldry at the Castle of Budrum (Asia Minor), by Mr. Clement Markham, F.S.A. Roman Inscription at South Shields, by Mr. R. Blair, F.S.A. (illustrated); this was illustrated and described at the time in the *Antiquary*. The Shield as a Weapon of Offence, by Mr. Talfourd Ely, F.S.A. Hoard of Bronze Weapons found near Minster, in Thanet, by Mr. G. Payne, F.S.A. (illustrated).

The last number of the WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY'S magazine, issued in June, begins with an account of the proceedings at the combined meeting of the Wiltshire and Gloucestershire societies at Cirencester in August, 1892. Mr. C. E. Ponting, F.S.A., first contributes a series of notes on the Wiltshire churches visited during the excursions, dealing exhaustively with the architecture of each. The most remarkable of the series are perhaps Cricklade S. Sampson's, with its fine but very late tower covered inside with heraldic bearings and family badges, and Somerford Keynes, with its very interesting Saxon doorway in the north wall of the nave, now built up, but otherwise remaining quite intact. This, one of the most interesting examples of Saxon architecture in England, has up to the present time never been described or illustrated. An elevation of the doorway accompanies the paper, as well as a drawing of the fine Norman chancel arch of Ashton Keynes Church, taken some years ago, before it was *enlarged* at the "restoration" of the church. There is also a plate of four fonts, two of them remarkably fine Norman specimens, both of the tub shape, one enriched with the chevron, the other with reticulated ornament, from Ashton Keynes and Siddington. —After this there is a deed in Latin, with English translation, relating to the tithes of Monkton, in the parish of Broughton Gifford, of the date of 1232. —And then follows a valuable paper by Mr. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. Scot., "On the Ornamentation of the Early Christian Monuments of Wiltshire," prefaced by some notes by the Rev. E. H. Goddard on the finding, present condition, etc., of the monuments themselves. In these two papers reference is made to the whole of the sculptured stones at present known in Wiltshire of pre-Norman date, and twenty-one illustrations of them are given. Recent discoveries and investigations have proved that Wiltshire, instead of possessing, as was supposed, only two or three examples of Hiberno-Saxon art, has really a series which is probably second to few, if any, in the southern counties (except Cornwall). The Ramsbury and Colerne examples, which are excellently illustrated by photographs, are especially notable. Mr. Allen's numerous diagrams of the various knots and plaits admirably elucidate the patterns on the monuments. Altogether this is the most important contribution in this number.

Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE third part of vol. xiv. (second series) of the PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, covering the period from November 24, 1892, to April 20, 1893, has just been issued to the Fellows. It covers 130 pages, and has various illustrations. The following are the more important communications: Shoe-horns carved by Robert Mindum, at the close of the sixteenth century. Paper by Sir John Evans, K.C.B., on The Law of Treasure Trove, illustrated by a recent case. Bone Cave at Grange-over-Sands.

We hope we may see other subjects, such, for instance, as the Norman figure sculpture of the county, dealt with in succeeding numbers in the same complete way.—Mr. J. J. H. Teale, F.R.S., contributes a short note "On the Petrology of the Stones of the Inner Circle at Stonehenge," in which he points out that it was not necessary to go so far afield as Wales or Ireland for the rocks of which these stones are composed, as has been hitherto supposed, inasmuch as rocks corresponding with those of which most of the stones in question are composed have been proved to exist in many localities in Devonshire.—A long paper on Richard Jefferies comes next, by Mr. G. E. Dartnell, the first part of which consists of a critical sketch of his life and writings, and the latter portion of a very complete and painstaking bibliography of his works—one step towards the bibliography of Wiltshire, which we hope one day to see accomplished.—An in memoriam notice of the Rev. William Collings Lukis, F.S.A., a page or two of short notes on natural history and archaeology, and the record of a number of donations to the society's museum at Devizes, together with the report on the transcription and publication of the parish registers, etc., published by the Congress of Archaeological Societies, brings this number to a close.

The LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY has just issued to its members volume vii., part v., of its Transactions. The part contains a full account of the summer excursion to Lambeth and Westminster, and papers on the Family of Story, of Lockington, by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., and on the Roman Roads of Leicestershire, by Colonel Bellairs, together with an index to the volume.

The second number of the first volume of the Journal of the COUNTY KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY contains upwards of 100 pages. In addition to the record of the annual meeting, rules, list of members, report, etc., the following papers are printed: "The Ford of Ae; some Historical Notes on the Town of Athy," by Dr. Comerford, Coadjutor Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin. "The Round Towers of the County Kildare; Their Origin and Use," by Lord Walter Fitzgerald, wherein a descriptive summary of the five Kildare towers is given, as well as a detailed and well-illustrated description of each example. "A Slight Sketch of Grangemellon and the Story of St. Leger's Castle," by Mr. A. A. Weldon. "Remains in Athy and Neighbourhood," by Rev. J. Carroll. "St. John's Friary, Athy," by Mr. T. J. Hannon. "The Eustaces of County Kildare," by Rev. Denis Murphy. This is an excellent and thorough paper, and is illustrated by drawings and photographs of the Eustace monuments at Kilcullen, Cotlandstown, St. Andeon's, and Barretstown Castle. "Notes on a Recumbent Monumental Effigy in the Churchyard of Timolin, Co. Kildare" (illustrated), by Mr. Albert Hartshorne, a paper characterized by the writer's well-known critical acumen. "On the Art Treatment of the Heraldic Motto-Escroll" (illustrated), by Mr. John Vinycomb, ought to be much appreciated by heraldic students. This good number concludes with a variety of brief antiquarian notes and jottings pertaining to County Kildare.

The eighteenth number of the Journal of the CORK HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY opens with an account of the Berehaven Chalice of 1597, by Mr. Robert Day, F.S.A., illustrated from a photograph by Mr. W. R. Atkins.—The second part of "Some Unpublished Records of Cork" is given by Mr. C. G. Doran.—Mr. C. M. Tenison continues "The Private Bankers of Cork and the South of Ireland."—Shorter papers are given on "Local Names, Birds of County Cork," etc., and the three separately pagged works are respectively continued.

The July number of the Journal of the EX-LIBRIS SOCIETY contains a second paper on the "Heraldry and Book Plates of some British Poets," by Mr. William Bolton; the three included in this article are William Cowper, John Hookham Frere, and Christopher Anstey. Ulster King of Arms continues his list of "Book-Plate Ex-Libris," and of "Library Interior Ex-Libris," and of "Literary Ex-Libris." The book-plate of Count Maximilian Louis Breiner, which is given as a loose double-page frontispiece to this number, is acknowledged to be the largest known example, measuring 14 by 10 inches. It is of seventeenth-century date. In the correspondence the hon. treasurer continues his attack on the *Daily News* for its sprightly treatment of the book-plate hobby, and still further proves his deficiency in humour.—We are sorry to note that Mr. Arthur J. Jewers henceforth discontinues his labours as heraldic editor for the Ex-Libris Society. Mr. Jewers has given offence by pointing out absurd blazonry on book-plates, and still more by reflecting on arms assumed without license. In this we are much disappointed, for it seemed that this literary society, which so often talks about the historical value and keen interest of true heraldry, was about to take a decided line in the exposure of nonsense and shams which can only falsify history and make a valuable science ridiculous. In our opinion, it is just as snobbish, vulgar, and false to assume arms for which there is no true authority, as to adopt fancy titles, such as "Lord John Sanger," of circus-advertising fame!

Part 1 and 2 of the Transactions of the BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (1892-3) make a most creditable beginning for this new and much-needed association. This double number contains the President's (Mr. W. A. Copinger, F.S.A.) inaugural address, which was delivered last November; Mr. H. B. Wheatley's paper on "The Present Condition of English Bibliography;" Mr. Maclan's most suggestive paper on "Method in Bibliography;" Mr. Stephen Aldrich's paper on "Incunabula;" and Mr. Ashbee's thorough paper on "The Iconography of Don Quixote," which was read at the March meeting. In addition to these papers, and the rules and list of members of the society, a variety of useful notes and memoranda are given. The last of these gives a list of "the important bibliographical works recently issued" (that is, published during 1892 and the first three months of 1893), with prices and publishers' names. They actually number forty-five. As the printers of these transactions are Blades, East and Blades, it is almost superfluous to say that the typography is all that can be desired.

Part 52 of the Index Library, issued to the subscribers of the BRITISH RECORD SOCIETY, contains the following continuations: Pp. 209-256 of Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, 1383-1558, from Edward Fowler to Robert Harte. Pp. 209-233 of Gloucestershire Inquisitiones post-mortem, for the first eleven years of Charles I., with the preface i.-x., by Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore. Pp. 33-48 of Gloucestershire Wills, 1541-1650. Abstracts of Inquisitiones post-mortem for London, pp. 65-80. Pp. 517-564 Wills of Lichfield Peculiars, 1529-1652, from John Alport to George Yellott, and of the Birmingham Probate Registry from 1675 to 1790.

PROCEEDINGS.

The fifth CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES in union with the Society of Antiquaries was held on the afternoon of Monday at Burlington House. The chair was taken by Sir John Evans. In addition to several members of the Standing Committee, there was an attendance of about forty delegates of twenty-five societies. Those present included Messrs. Cochran, J. S. Robinson, and Edward Owen, Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland; Messrs. C. D. E. Fortnum, G. E. Fox, and James Hilton, and Prof. Flinders Petrie, Royal Archaeological Institute; Messrs. W. J. Nichols, Loftus Brock, Wyon, and Lloyd, British Archaeological Association; Prof. E. C. Clark, Cambridge Antiquarian Society; Lord Hawkesbury and Rev. Dr. Cox, East Riding Antiquarian Society; Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., and Rev. T. Auden, Salop Archaeological Society; Messrs. Ralph Nevill and Mill Stephenson, Surrey; Chancellor Ferguson and F. B. Garnett, C.B., Cumberland and Westmorland; E. W. Brabrook, London and Middlesex; Revs. C. R. Manning and W. F. Creeny, Norfolk and Norwich; Messrs. C. T. Phillips, J. Sawyer, and Charles Dawson, Sussex; Mr. J. Rutland, Maidenhead and Taplow; Mr. A. E. Hudd, Somersetshire; Rev. W. Bazeley, Bristol and Gloucester; Messrs. T. Barraclough and A. Brooke, Lancashire and Cheshire; Mr. W. P. Baildon, Yorkshire; Mr. G. Payne, Kent; Mr. Arthur Cox, Derbyshire; Mr. A. H. Cocks, Bucks; Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, Berks; Messrs. James Parker and Percy Manning, Oxfordshire; Mr. A. M. Whitley, Cornwall; Rev. E. H. Goddard and Mr. Charles Ponting, Wilts; Mr. A. H. Pearson, Birmingham; and Rev. A. S. Porter, Worcester.—The first subject for discussion was the "Continuation of the Archaeological Survey of England." Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and others announced that considerable progress has been made with the archaeological maps of Essex, Lancashire, Cheshire, Surrey, Sussex, and Derbyshire during the twelvemonth. The Woolhope Field Club (Herefordshire) and the Cumberland and Westmorland Society were also engaged in the preparation of maps for their respective counties, whereon were to be marked antiquities of later date, such as castles, parish churches, manor-houses, monastic buildings, bridges, fords, crosses, battle sites, beacons, and gallows. The Standing Committee has prepared a series of symbols indicative of these and other objects, and a resolution was passed expressing a

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hope that this system of symbolism would be adopted by all counties that proposed to undertake such a task.—The second subject was "The Restoration and Preservation of Ancient Buildings." The President, in a few pungent sentences, introduced the question, saying that he believed it was put down on the agenda on this occasion simply to provoke discussion on anything of pressing importance in their own districts. He thought that all genuine antiquaries had now learnt to dread the very name of "restoration," as it usually meant a total alteration in character of the building or part of a building dealt with. There had been some talk of "restoration" of the Wykeham Chantry at Winchester Cathedral, but he believed that wiser counsels had prevailed, and that it would be practically left alone.—Sir John Evans then asked Rev. Dr. Cox if he had anything to say about Lichfield Cathedral. Dr. Cox replied that the whole character and history of the north transept had been irretrievably altered and destroyed, as they were well aware, on exactly the same lines as had been adopted at St. Alban's Abbey; but judging from the exceedingly slow rate at which moneys had been coming in to the Chapter for restoration during the last few months, he believed that the further ambitious projects for change were practically defeated. The protest of the Society of Antiquaries had done much good, and had awakened a considerable amount of local sympathy of a conservative character. The question of Sheriff Hutton Castle, and a rumour of threatened demolition, was next brought forward. Mr. Baildon quoted from a local paper that nothing more than the reconstruction of a modern adjunct was in contemplation, but Dr. Cox said that was not the case. He (Dr. Cox) had recently paid a careful visit to the castle in conjunction with his friend Mr. Blair, of the Newcastle Society. The part that it had been intended to remove was of the fifteenth century, and as old as any part of the fine ruins of this important historic castle; but it was only a low stretch of buildings pertaining to the outer or base court, which had been often altered for farm purposes. He believed the original idea was to pull this down (in which there were many interesting bits), substituting a modern abomination of red brick and blue Welsh slate. But that project had been deferred, and he had good reason to hope that the owner might be induced to clear away all the farm adjuncts, such as piggeries, cowsheds, etc., that now so sadly spoilt the great court.—"A Photographic Record of Archaeological Objects" was the title of a thoroughly interesting explanatory paper by Mr. H. S. Pearson, of the Archaeological Section of the Birmingham and Midland Institute. He gave details of the photographic survey of all old objects that they had undertaken of the county of Warwick, certain sections, averaging six square miles, being assigned to different amateurs. All plates were produced in a permanent process and fixed in strong mounts. None was accepted till it had been approved by a competent committee. The results were presented to the Birmingham Free Library, and were always available for reference by antiquaries and others. The issue so far had been that within three years they had produced 1,700 prints of admirable quality.

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The specimens shown to the Congress fully bore out Mr. Pearson's commendation, and were excellent and well-chosen examples of objects of archaeological interest.—Mr. Robinson, a delegate from Ireland, said that last year the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland had resolved to follow in the footsteps of the Birmingham Society, and had issued a circular on the subject to their members in February, 1893. So far the results had been most satisfactory, and a large number of good plates, mounted after the Birmingham plan, with short details on the back, were placed on the table; they included accurate views of cromlechs, round towers, crosses, mediæval castles, and monastic remains. Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., preferred the plan of the Shropshire society in having scrap albums of archaeological photographs, and thought the mounting of each would be too cumbersome; but his views did not receive any support. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope urged that a scale of some kind should always be introduced in the photographs. Mr. G. E. Fox said that archaeological photographers required warning that they must not attempt to produce a pretty picture, but should secure faithfulness in details. Prof. Flinders Petrie hoped that the societies would eventually see their way to classified lists of archaeological objects, either in the county or in local museums. Sir John Evans expressed his warm approval of the example set by the Midland Institute, and said that it was highly desirable that it should be generally followed throughout the country. He moved a resolution empowering the Standing Committee to print the leading details of the Birmingham plan in the Congress report, and requesting Mr. Pearson to allow the whole paper to be printed in the *Antiquary*, a resolution which was cordially adopted.—The Rev. Dr. Cox next introduced the question of "Archæological Education," arguing that it was very easy to interest the working classes in different branches of antiquarian research by means of popular village lectures and explanatory discourses in local museums, with the result that they not only became intelligently interested in the past history of their country, but also proved useful collectors of objects of archæological interest. He spoke with favour of the small museums that not a few village schoolmasters were beginning to form, and showed proofs of large diagrams illustrative of old stone implements and old bronze implements which he had had prepared from blocks kindly lent by Sir John Evans, and which the East Riding Society were about to distribute to the national schools of their district. The Rev. E. H. Goddard (Wilts) said how interested the boys of his village had become in old stone implements, especially when they found that he gave them a penny for every true specimen! He also spoke of the wonderful collection of flint implements and Roman coins, etc., made by Mr. Brooks, of Marlborough, which was almost entirely due to the instructions he had given to the flint-diggers and other workers of the district. Chancellor Ferguson, Mr. Loftus Brock, and others, joined in the discussion. The last subject on the agenda was the "Compilation of a List of Sepulchral Effigies," which was introduced by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. An interesting discussion ensued, which

was taken part in by Rev. C. Manning, Prof. Clark, Mr. Ralph Nevill, and Mr. G. E. Fox. The general idea was that it would be highly useful to have a volume or volumes accurately compiled after the plan of Haines's *Brasses*. The Standing Committee were requested, as a preliminary to this, to prepare a small handbook giving illustrated types of effigies of priests, knights, civilians, and ladies of different periods.—Mr. Loftus Brock brought forward a scheme for drawing up a list of "Saxon" remains in our parish churches, but the general impression was adverse to the possibility of such a list being satisfactorily accomplished, as it would of necessity involve much speculative guesswork.—After a useful and practical session of four hours the Congress adjourned, most of the members meeting again an hour later for dinner at the Criterion, under the presidency of Sir John Evans.—*Athenæum*.



The annual meeting, the fiftieth, of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE is being held this year in London. On July 11 the members assembled in unusual numbers at the Guildhall, where the Lord Mayor held a reception punctually at noon. He has long been a member of the institute and a well-known archæologist, so there was a peculiar fitness in the society visiting the City and its surroundings during his tenure of the office of chief magistrate. Another interesting feature of this year's session was the association with the institute of about thirty members of the Société Française d'Archéologie, under the presidency of that eminent antiquary Comte de Marsy. The Lord Mayor's opening address of welcome, both to the English and French archæologists, was sensibly brief and excellent, and he talked good common-sense with regard to "restoration." He then made way for Lord Dillon, the new president of the institute, who confined his remarks to a practical summary of the work before the meeting, together with various allusions to the changes they would find since the last visit of the institute to London, which was in 1866, and to the enormous strides that archæology had made in its hold on the English mind during those twenty-seven years. Lord Dillon was followed by the Comte de Marsy, and the reception came to an end.—After luncheon, which was served at the Manchester Hotel, Aldersgate Street, the members, to the number of upwards of two hundred, visited the celebrated church of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield. Here they were met by Mr. Aston Webb, the architect of the restorations, who carefully explained the history of the church and of its desecrations and recovery, and claimed, with apparent justice, that he had not retouched a single old stone, and that in the cases where a reproduction of Norman work seemed inevitable, he had been careful to introduce differing moulding, which would tell the tale that the work was nineteenth-century, and merely a copy of that of the seventeenth century. The condition of the Lady Chapel, now in squalor and until recently a fringe factory, excited much interest.—A short walk from Smithfield took the company to the Charterhouse. In the chapel they were gracefully welcomed by Canon Elwyn. Mr. Micklethwaite gave a good

lecture, naming the salient points of the Carthusian system, and tracing briefly the history of the monastery after the Dissolution, when it passed into the hands of the Duke of Norfolk, and subsequently into those of Sutton, the founder of the hospital. The arrangement of a Carthusian house, the inmates whereof lived almost entirely separate lives in small houses of their own, was well explained by plans from Mount Grace, near Northallerton, the most perfect of the extant English houses of the order. The chaplain, Rev. J. Le Bas, conducted the members through the rest of the buildings. The hall, which is almost exactly as it was left by the Duke of Norfolk in 1570, was much admired.—In the evening the library committee of the corporation held a reception in the Guildhall Library. The upper and lower art galleries and the museum were also thrown open. Among the exhibits were a very complete series of books of the London presses from the time of Caxton. There was also a large collection of books and autograph letters and manuscripts of the poet Shelley. A large series of drawings of old London, by Mr. Philip Norman, F.S.A., excited considerable interest. At nine o'clock, in the Upper Art Gallery, Mr. Micklethwaite opened the antiquarian section to an inconveniently crowded audience, taking for the subject of his paper "The Growth of Monastic Buildings as illustrated by Westminster Abbey." The elevations and ground plans of the abbey were most carefully prepared, and each section of its history received its special treatment—namely, 1055-1067, 1100-1150, 1245-1260, 1260-1269, 1370-1500, and 1503-1512. A large drawing was given, a quarter full size, of the present remains of a Saxon pier that belonged to the original church.—On Wednesday, July 12, the fine thirteenth-century chapel of Lambeth Palace was crowded soon after ten o'clock, when the Archbishop of Canterbury, standing in one of the stalls, gave a peculiarly interesting epitome of the history of Lambeth Palace, and particularly of the chapel, from 1197, and told the tales of Archbishop Parker's consecration here and of Archbishop Laud's restoration of the chapel with a graphic simplicity. Laud describes how he found the chapel "very nasty," and the glass of the windows "like a beggar's patched coat." The archbishop then conducted the visitors to the Great Library, which formerly was the hall of the palace, and spoke of the different stages of its history and gradual development to its present use. Mr. S. W. Kershaw had arranged some of the more remarkable treasures of the library for exhibition. One of these was Archbishop Parker's original list of the books then in the palace, in his own handwriting. It is rarely that the institute, in its many excursions, has met with a more able and courteous conductor than the archbishop proved himself to be, and above all one with such a pleasant voice. Sir Talbot Baker thanked his grace for his kindness on behalf of the institute.—On reaching the other side of the Thames, the nave of Westminster Abbey formed the rallying point, where the members were met by Mr. Micklethwaite, who, with characteristic directness and marked ability, rapidly described the leading features and dates of the nave. He pointed out how the work had stopped for some time in the middle of the fourteenth century, as shown by the Decorated

arcade work that could be seen here and there in the occasional spaces left in the monumental wall-screens. Another station was made by the rails in front of the high altar, where the new round window of the north transept came in for well-deserved condemnation. This restoration was described as "totally destructive of all history." Subsequently the circle of chapels round the translated shrine of the Confessor were successively described. Mr. Micklethwaite was also specially good in his description of the thirteenth-century shrine for the saint, and concluded that the true date of its accomplishment by Peter, the Roman artificer, was 1279, and not 1269.—At three o'clock, after luncheon at the Westminster Palace Hotel, the company assembled in the Jerusalem Chamber, which was speedily crowded. Here Dr. Wickham Legg, F.S.A., read a paper on "The Sacring of the English Kings." It proved to be one of extreme interest and of much novelty to the great majority of the company. He began by pointing out that the English king was no mere layman, but a *persona mixta*, capable of spiritual jurisdiction. This was shown by the three swords which had always been carried before the sovereign when approaching Westminster Abbey for coronation. One of these had a blunted edge, and betokened the quality of mercy, the second denoted spiritual jurisdiction, and the third temporal power. The King of France was considered in some respects the first ecclesiastic in his dominion, whilst the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire had to be in holy orders, at least as a deacon, and was required to sing the Gospel at the Mass, or at least to mix the chalice for the Eucharist. The anointing was a peculiarly sacred ceremony, and was by no means general to all sovereigns. It was used from the earliest days for the Kings of England and France, and was also customary with those of Jerusalem and Sicily. In later times the King of Scotland obtained the privilege of anointing by special Papal permission. But there were many Christian kings who were not anointed. In England a cream, or special preparation, and not mere holy oil, was used for anointing the head of the sovereign, this cream, or chrism, receiving a special benediction at the hands of the archbishop, or some bishop deputed by him. Thus Laud, when Bishop of St. David's, consecrated the cream used for the anointing of Charles I. Dr. Legg then proceeded to compare various parts of the English coronation office with that of the consecration of bishops.—By permission of the Queen, the various coronation robes used at the crowning of her Majesty fifty-five years ago were exhibited. We believe it is the first time they have been seen since that ceremony. Dr. Legg had procured a dress-maker's dummy, and, with assistance, gradually clad the figure in the various garments that pertained to the solemn rite. The first was the fine linen *colobium sindonis*, corresponding to the alb of the cleric or to the rochet of a bishop. Next came the tunic or dalmatic of cloth of gold. Over this was worn the armilla or stole, put on across one shoulder as worn by a deacon. The splendid mantle of cloth of gold worked with imperial eagles, and richly embroidered with rose, shamrock, and thistle, was compared to the ecclesiastical cope or chasuble. The best authorities are now convinced that the cope and chasuble are but

variants of what was once the original priestly vestment. Bishop Virtue, of Portsmouth, kindly translated the chief points of the paper and explanations into French for the benefit of the visitors from France. Dr. Cox moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Legg for one of the most interesting papers that had ever been submitted to the institute, and desired also to express their acknowledgments to the Queen for her gracious permission to inspect the robes.—In the antechamber were placed on dummies the elaborate set of Westminster coronation copes, of varying dates, the oldest of which cannot date back beyond the seventeenth century. Inquiry of a verger in charge elicited the reply, gravely given, that they were first used at the coronation of Richard II. ! He looked somewhat shocked when a flippant member of the institute asked him if he had not meant to say Nebuchadnezzar. A thorough inspection of the various abbey buildings other than the church was then made, under the capable guidance of Mr. Micklethwaite.—In the evening there was a brilliant conversazione at the Mansion House, on the invitation of the Lord Mayor. A charming feature of the music was that, in addition to the strains of the band of the Coldstream Guards, there was much rendered that specially appealed to antiquaries. The Plainsong and Mediæval Music Society, under the direction of Mr. Richard Mackway, contributed a variety of Early English music, in the shape of rounds, madrigals, ballads, and part-songs. Selections of music written by English composers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were also played upon the lute, viols, and harpsichord, under the direction of Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch. Another great attraction was the truly magnificent assemblage of almost every piece of the municipal insignia of the boroughs of England that possessed any archaeological, historic, or artistic virtue. In 1888 the Society of Antiquaries had a great gathering of this kind of plate, when 150 articles were brought together; but at the Mansion House there was an array of no fewer than 230 maces, swords of state, caps of maintenance, oars, chains, and other badges. The admirable arrangement of these insignia was due to the zeal and care of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. The Lord Mayor during the course of the evening received many congratulations from his brother members of the institute on the baronetcy, the intimation of the bestowal of which had reached him that day.—*Athenæum*.

[The account of the rest of the proceedings will appear in our next issue.]

An evening meeting of the FOLK-LORE SOCIETY was held on June 21 at 22, Albemarle Street, the president (Mr. G. L. Gomme) in the chair. A note on "Key Magic," forwarded by Miss E. Matthews, of Swaffham, Norfolk, and a note on "May-Day at Watford," by Mr. Percy Manning, were read by the secretary. Mr. Leland L. Duncan read a paper on "Folk-Lore in Wilts," and a discussion ensued, in which the president, Mr. Baverstock, and Mr. Higgins took part.—Professor Tcheraz then read a most interesting and entertaining paper on "Armenian Folk-Lore," and in the discussion which followed the president, Mr. Clodd, Miss Hawkins Dempster, Mr. Andrews, and Miss Lucy Garnett took part.—The

meeting concluded with a hearty vote of thanks to all who had read or sent papers.

The second excursion of the ARCHÆOLOGICAL SECTION of the MIDLAND INSTITUTE took place on June 21 and 22 to the Leominster district. Arriving at Tenbury, the party crossed the river Teme by an ancient bridge, the original arches of which are ribbed, semi-circular in shape, and probably Norman in date; but they are nearly hidden by modern overhanging iron footpaths on each side, entering at the other end of the bridge the little town of Tenbury. Very little now remains of the old town, and the ancient church was nearly destroyed by a flood in 1770, and has been rebuilt in an ornate Gothic style. In the chancel, however, under a beautiful fourteenth-century canopy, lies a diminutive effigy of a cross-legged knight in chain-mail. His hands were especially noted, as they are bare and hold a heart between them, and the mufflers of mail hang loosely from the wrists, being in this respect probably unique. Another mail-clad warrior (but this an exceptionally large one) is partially built up in the wall of the south aisle; the legs are crossed, and he has a shield bearing the arms of the Sturmeys. In the same aisle is a very elaborate tomb, richly carved in alabaster, with a knight in Elizabethan plate-armour, and his lady in the costume of the same period. There is an inscription showing it to have been erected by Dame Joyce, who married Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlecote, to the memory of her parents, Thomas and Mary Acton. Attention was also directed to the vestry, over which has been a room with a window opening into the chancel, possibly for an anchorite, and to the tower, which retains its Norman character even to the belfry windows.—Returning through the town and recrossing the bridge, Burford was reached in about a mile, some astonishment being expressed by those who had known the church a few years ago that the simple village fane of those days had been converted into a gorgeous piece of modern architecture by the architects of the Birmingham Law Courts, which building it strongly recalls. The old tombs, however, were always its strongest point, and these were carefully studied. The earliest is a deeply-incised brass within the chancel rails, with the figure of a lady upon it. The Norman French inscription being partly obscured, its date was gathered from the costume to be in the last half of the fourteenth century. Under a fine sepulchral arch, which may have been erected for the Easter sepulchre, is a well-preserved stone effigy of a lady, the Princess Elizabeth, sister to Henry IV., who died in 1426. Near it is a wooden effigy of a knight in plate-armour to Edmund Cornewaylle, who died in 1508. The colour of these effigies has been restored. On an altar-tomb, whose upper surface is a sheet of lead, is incised the effigy of a lady, Elizabeth Debroke, under a curious canopy. It is evidently the work of a maker of incised alabaster slabs. On the north side is a monument in the form of a triptych, externally painted with representations of the Apostles. Within are three figures, life-size, in Elizabethan costume, Edmund Cornewaylle, and his father and mother. There is a corpse depicted below, and many coats-of-arms. There are but two other such triptyches in the kingdom. Round the

chancel walls many other interesting tombs were noted, one to a lady who "lived to see seventeen score and more children raised from her body." Under a pointed arch in the south wall are two cavities with loose lids, another instance of the custom of enshrining hearts in the walls of churches, this one containing the heart of Sir Edmund Cornwaylle, who died at Cologne in the fourteenth year of Henry VI.—From Burford the drive was resumed to Whitton Chapel, which stands by itself among the fields. Its earliest feature is a Norman south door with plain tympanum, and it has a very plain square tower lighted by loopholes, and a few windows of the fourteenth century. About a quarter of a mile beyond, the old park wall and fine groups of gables and chimneys of Whitton Court are visible—a remarkable mansion of great beauty, externally built of the small bricks and stone quoins of the sixteenth century, but containing within the remains of a much more ancient and very interesting house of the fourteenth century. The fine old furniture and valuable tapestry of the chief rooms were greatly admired, also the quaint quadrangle with its rich timber work. The party then drove to Leominster, where the Priory Church was visited. The late Sir Gilbert Scott, who superintended the restoration of the church at a total cost of over £10,000, believed that the Norman portion of the church was standing before the Conquest; it certainly existed many years before the foundation of Hereford Cathedral, and is said to have been the mother church of the whole district. The eastern portion of the original Norman church was entirely destroyed at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, and has never been rebuilt. During the thirteenth century the Norman nave was used as the parish church, but the inhabitants, falling foul of the monks, were excluded from it, and for their accommodation a stupendous south nave was erected in place of the old Norman south aisle. Early in the fourteenth century a third nave was added.—After breakfast on Wednesday morning the drive was resumed to the village of Kingsland. The church here is one of remarkable interest, having nave, aisles, tower, and two porches in the Geometrical Decorated style of the earliest part of the fourteenth century, only one window being a century earlier. The clerestory windows of circular design are almost peculiar to this part of the country, and occur again at Pembridge. Opening out of the north porch, and having a window into the church, is a diminutive chantry chapel of great beauty, in which is a well-preserved stone coffin, under a richly-treated arch. On the east gable of the nave is a good example of the sanctus bell-turret. Passing through Kingsland village, which contains many picturesque houses, and crossing the Roman Watling Street, and the celebrated battlefield of Mortimer's Cross, where a pillar commemorates the sanguinary conflict between Yorkists and Lancastrians, the picturesque park of Shobdon Court was soon entered. Through this fine mansion, in the Louis XIV. style, the party was shown personally by Lord Bateman, and the building was eagerly examined. A perfect treasure-house it proved, teeming with objects of art and family portraits of great interest. The church was then visited, and mingled feelings aroused by the extraordinary and

probably unique example which its interior presents of the earliest Gothic revival—a result, probably, of the friendship of a past Lord Bateman for the designer of Strawberry Hill. A fine Norman font and the fine matrix of a brass in the churchyard aroused much interest, and ascending a slight eminence in the park, a group of singular arches proved to be the remains of Shobdon Priory, removed from the site of the present church in 1752. Pembridge, which is now not more than a village, was in ancient times a town. Many old timbered houses, and the steep roofs, tall and graceful windows, and curious bell-tower of a grand old church, give the place quite a Continental look, although the bad taste of owners has in many cases given a brick front and a slate roof to otherwise ancient houses. Dinner having been served at the Greyhound, itself a fifteenth-century house of timber, the village was explored. The market-hall is still standing in an open space, surrounded by old timber and plaster houses, and is a very quaint and exceedingly picturesque object, being simply a hipped roof of stone tiles, with moulded capitals and bases, supported on a number of massive oak columns. The church is of great size, considering the present population, and, with the exception of a thirteenth-century column now built up in the chancel wall, and a very fine thirteenth-century font, the building is entirely of the fourteenth century. It contains some fragments of original stained glass, and four fine freestone effigies, all of the fourteenth century. A very fine carved-oak pulpit, altar-rails, and carved pews of the seventeenth century, a fine brass chandelier of the early eighteenth, and unusually perfect registers, going back 300 years, were examined. A supposed "sanctuary knocker," for the use of the fleeing criminal, and the very singular and imposing belfry, detached some yards on the north side of the church, received attention. The latter was evidently designed for defence, having no apertures but loopholes in the stone base, and the door bearing numerous shot and bullet holes.



A country meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE was held at Blanchland on June 16. The members assembled at Corbridge railway station and proceeded thence in carriages by way of Dilston, the Linnels and Slaley to Blanchland. At Slaley, where a short stay was made, the party were received by the Vicar, the Rev. W. Sisson, and the church and its records were inspected. A church was built at Slaley in 1312, and an indulgence of forty days was granted to those who contributed to the fabric. The present church was erected in 1832, the old church having become little better than a mass of ruins. Leaving Slaley, the party reached Blanchland at two o'clock, and lunched at the Lord Crewe Arms, which embodies in its structure the old kitchen of Præmonstratensian monastery of Blanchland and other remains. After lunch the remains of the abbey church were visited, the party being met by the Rev. J. C. Dunn, vicar, and the Rev. A. Johnson, Vicar of Healey. Mr. Johnson explained that, like Slaley, Blanchland used to form part of the extensive parish of Bywell St. Andrew. In 1165 Walter de Bolbeck founded the monastery of Blanch-

land. Coming to the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, it is said that the Commissioners of Henry VIII. lost their way in the country round about, and they were only attracted by hearing the bells rung. Legend said the people fancied they had escaped the Commissioners, and rang the bells for joy. The Rev. J. C. Dunn, vicar, pointed out several interesting features in connection with the abbey church. There was a double piscina, discovered about a year ago. The tower was twelfth-century work, and was as solid as it possibly could be, having no doubt been built for defence as well as devotional purposes. There was a chair containing fifteenth-century carving. Most of the church had been rebuilt. In altering the chancel they came across a most marvellous system of drainage which had been adopted by the monks. The Rev. W. Featherstonhaugh said: The village of Blanchland in which we are assembled is particularly interesting, as presenting to us almost in its entirety the ground-plan of a conventual establishment of the twelfth century, and even still retaining the greater part of the superstructure, including church, conventual buildings proper, and dependents' dwellings, with entrance gateway tower. The ground-plan is a formal square, of which the church occupied half of the eastern part of the northern side; the conventual buildings the east, south, and west sides of the cloister enclosure south of the church; whilst the dependents' dwellings filled up the circuit of the great square, occupying the remainder of the east side, the whole of the south and west sides, and part of the north, joining on to the great gateway tower, which formed the entrance to the whole and was doubtless connected on its eastern side with the western termination of the nave. The church itself is of pure Early English date, and comprehended choir, nave, and north transept; with massive bell tower at the northern end of this last, and chantry chapel on its eastern side, added at a later date. The nave has almost altogether disappeared, burned (it is said) by the Scots' army, its only remains being a fragment of its northern wall where it joined on to the choir, now fashioned into a buttress, and a portion of the south wall containing a narrow lancet window of pure Early English character, contiguous to the present buildings of the inn. I think it probable that the nave was continued to the western boundary of the churchyard; and, as we see by the depressed base course, it was sunk nearly 3 feet below the level of the transept, to accommodate itself to the fall of the ground towards the south. The church never possessed a south transept, probably because it would have thrown all the other buildings too far to the south, and too near to the river and its floods. The two windows on the western side of the transept are original. The church was entered by at least five doorways. There was doubtless one at the extreme west end, which has disappeared; but there are remains of one opening from the prior's lodgings into the nave, one from the cloister into the nave, one from the cloister into the choir, and two into the basement of the tower, on its east and west sides. Of these last, that on the east seems to have been the more important, as it has had a wide and lofty porch, possibly containing a parvise, or guardian's room, above the door, that on the west

side being without a porch. Both doors are comparatively mean in their proportions, but correspond with the general character of the architecture of the church, which is studiously plain and unelaborated, a characteristic feature, it is said, of the Præmonstratensian Order. On the north side of the west doorway, about 3 feet from the ground, is a recess, about 30 inches high and 18 wide by 12 inches deep, headed with a trefoil moulded arch, and secured originally by two shutters closing on a block in the centre, the socket for which still remains. Much discussion has arisen as to the purpose of this recess; but I believe it to have been a receptacle for a moveable holy-water basin, secured by the folding doors from abuse or violence. The holy-water stoup is usually, I believe, a fixture, part of the masonry, placed either inside the church door, or outside in the porch, as at St. Andrew's, Bywell. Here, there being no porch, it would require special protection. Going inside the church, it will be recognised that the chantry chapel on the east side of the transept has not been part of the original design, the base course of the church running continuously from the eastern base of the transept arch right through the chantry wall and independent of it. In this chapel the noticeable features are the massive font; the grave cover of "Robertus Eglylston," believed to have been a forester of the abbey, incised with a sword, as token of sex, and a hunting horn and bow and arrow, as the insignia of his craft; and the grave-cover of an ecclesiastic, bearing only a pastoral staff of very plain and early form, a simple crook with voluted head, a boss on the staff, and a pointed foot. This crook probably marked the resting-place of an early prior of the convent, and is very similar in character to a pastoral staff accompanying the recumbent effigy of a bishop of the twelfth century in Exeter Cathedral. In the floor of the transept, near at hand, are now placed three grave slabs, one of another forester, with similar insignia, and the initials T. E., probably a son or grandson, Thomas, of the Robert Eglylston mentioned above, and in whose family, possibly, the office of forester was hereditary. Next to the grave slab of Thomas Eglylston lies that of a prior or abbot of the convent, incised with a calvary cross of very intricate form, which has on the left a pastoral staff of elaborate design, and on the right the figures of a chalice and host. Next to this, again, lies another, bearing only a plain calvary cross of five steps, with the sacred monogram IHS at the intersection of the arms. In reference to the internal architectural features of the church, we may remark that the noble and most elegant Early English arch opening from the transept to the tower is happily intact: whereas the arch opening from the choir to the transept, of splendid proportions, has been, it is thought, ruined in the upper portion and rebuilt from the remains lying below it on the ground. There is no doubt that the choir itself has been, at one time, very much in ruins, the south side probably almost entirely; though the north side, possibly, in great part is in its original condition. It is impossible to say whether or not the present sedilia are in their original position or of their original form; at present they are at one level, whereas frequently they were graduated in level, agreeing with the dignity of their occupants respectively, celebrant,

deacon, and subdeacon. They appear to be placed unusually far towards the west. A small portion of their original masonry remains, sufficient to show their character, coeval with the church. A small piscina and aumbry, now built into the south wall of the nave towards its west end, may have come from here. Though now much weathered and decayed by exposure, they have had trefoil-headed Early English arches; and correspond with the arch forming the head of the recess near the west tower door. They seem, however, hardly of dignity sufficient for appendages of the high altar of the abbey church, and may have been attached to some chantry chapel of the nave, which has now disappeared. Further west than the sedilia, a doorway, of which a portion of the eastern jamb may be seen in the south wall, has opened from the choir to the buildings on the eastern side of the cloister, probably into a slype, or passage, giving access to these from the cloister. The south wall of the choir further west, and opposite the transept, has been altogether rebuilt, and is now entirely plain; nor can it now be ascertained whether or not it even contained any windows, though the probability is that it did so. On the south side of the church lies the cloister garth, which possessed, without doubt, a covered alley running round it; indeed, one of the corbels on which the roof timbers rested still remains in the exterior of the south wall of the nave, close to the prior's lodgings, where also may be seen the exterior of the narrow Early English lancet window of the nave, previously mentioned, partly encroached on by the building up, from an ancient basement story, of the battlemented edifice now forming part of the inn. Close by here also a doorway opened from the cloister to the nave of the church. On the west side is the prior's house, with a stone-vaulted passage between it and the church, from which two doors, on the north and east sides respectively, gave access to the nave and cloister garth. At the south end of the prior's house was placed the kitchen, outside of which, and open to the cloister, is what appears to have been the common lavatory of the monks, a recess sunk in the wall under a low and wide arch with Early English mouldings. The source of water supply to the kitchen would furnish this also. The refectory stands on the south side of the cloister, and communicates with the kitchen by a stone staircase, lighted by a square-headed window opening on the cloister. It would contain, in its lower story, the day cells of the monks, opening on to a passage running its entire length, and from which a still existing doorway opened on to the cloister area. It is only of late years that this building has been divided into separate dwelling-houses; for within the memory of inhabitants lately alive it was one long room, partitioned into chambers opening on to a long passage on the north side reached by the stone staircase from the kitchen. A similar arrangement existed on the lower story, the passage in which probably also had connection with the prior's house. As on the west side of the cloister stood the prior's house, and on the south side the refectory, so on the east side might be expected, and doubtless did exist, the dormitory and chapter house, with, probably, library adjoining. These have now been swept away, as far as the walls above-ground are concerned; but

the foundations remain under the turf, and were traced during a long continuance of dry weather in the year 1868, on the occasion of a visit to Blanchland of the Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland; when the parched grass showed plainly that there had been, south of the choir, first a slype or passage, and then two buildings in succession southward, over which, doubtless, was the dormitory. Outside the range of conventual buildings lie the dwellings of the abbey dependents, forming three sides of a square; extending from the east end of the refectory southward, then at a right angle westward, again northward, and once again eastward, meeting the noble tower containing the abbey gateway, which gave admittance to the whole area. Some communication of wall or otherwise doubtless extended from the tower to the west end of the nave of the church, and completed the enclosed circuit of the ecclesiastical foundation. The fish ponds of the abbey, a chain of three, may be seen in a plantation to the west of the village, beyond the Shildon burn. The main approach to the abbey in early times was probably from the west, diverging at Bay Bridge, a mile distant from the ancient road which ran from Corbridge into Wear-dale.—In returning the party passed through the finely-wooded grounds of Minsteracres, where three Roman altars and other relics were inspected.—At the monthly meeting of this society, held in the Castle on June 28, the Rev. W. Greenwell, F.R.S., one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair. Mr. J. C. Hodgson read a letter given to him by Mr. W. Woodman, vice-president, describing the visit of King George III. and his queen to Essex—General Sir William Crossman exhibited a papal "bull" of Adrian IV. (1156) relative to Neasham Priory.—Dr. Brown of Bellingham (per W. L. Charlton) exhibited a proclamation in black letter of Charles I., 14 inches long, 9½ broad, dated 1623, "commanding the repairs of Noblemen, Knights and Gentlemen of qualitie unto their Mansion houses in the country there to attend their services and keepe Hospitalitie."—Rev. G. E. Richmond exhibited an "Antiphonaria" which had belonged to the precentor of some Cistercian house.—Mr. Bates gave an interesting account of the section made by him across the works of the vallum on the height to the east of Heddon, and exhibited two objects found there—a bronze socketed and looped celt and a thumb flint. He said on the 20th inst. Dr. Hodgkin asked him to assist in making a section of the vallum at the great hill about a quarter of a mile east of the village of Heddon-on-the-Wall. It was upon the western declivity of the hill that the cutting was made which he would describe. The earthworks, or vallum, were generally described as a ditch and three mounds—one mound to the north, then a ditch, then a mound on the south side of the ditch, and then a mound further south again. It was only a year or two ago that Mr. Neilson of Glasgow pointed out that the marginal mound on the south side of the vallum was not continuous throughout. They began excavating the ditch to see what the form of it was, and fortunately they hit upon a seam of fire-clay, by which means they got the exact form of the old ditch. It had been supposed that the ditch was V-shaped, but now anyone could see it was a flat-bottomed ditch. They found that the fire-clay had

been removed on to the north mound and on to the south mound, thus proving that the two mounds were constructed at the same time, and were contemporaneous with the cutting of the ditch. This excavation showed, in fact, the whole of the works at that point were executed at one time, and that any theory, however ably argued, based on the argument that these works were not executed at one and the same time must be abandoned. As the result of this examination, it would be impossible for anyone henceforth to say these earthworks were built of turf. These works must be considered from the point of view of the ditch as the centre, and they need not argue so much about the mounds. He believed Mr. Gibson was the first person to notice there was a marginal mound on the north side. As showing that the marginal mound was really upcast stuff, they found a flint scraper. More remarkable still, in the same north mound, about 8 inches above the original line of the soil, and about 6 feet from the line of the clay, they found a bronze axe-head. He believed this was the first time the earthworks had been cut through, and if it had not been for the courtesy of Mr. Clayton and the energy of Dr. Hodgkin, he was afraid it would have been a long time before they were cut through. It was remarkable that the first time the works were cut they should have yielded so much information. Mr. Fenwick Charlton deserved thanks for giving his engineering experience in superintending the excavations.—Canon Greenwell said the first cutting of the vallum had turned out to be of a most valuable character. It had proved conclusively that the mounds and the ditch were all done at the same time. If the mounds were thrown up by the Romans—of which he had no doubt—the bronze axe-head had nothing to do with the people who threw up the works, because bronze had been in disuse for centuries before the Romans set foot on British ground. The axe-head was a characteristic specimen of the Bronze period. He suggested it had found its way into the vallum by being taken up with the surface soil of the adjoining country. The flint scraper had probably got into the mound in the same way.

An excursion of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND took place on June 21 to Trim, county Meath. Trim was formerly one of the principal towns in Ireland, and has just now a special interest, as the Irish Parliament frequently met there. The Church of St. Patrick, built about the middle of the fourteenth century on the site of an older church, was first visited. It has a remarkable tower, which seems to have been intended for a fortress. In the ruined chancel of the church are several interesting monuments. The party next saw Talbot Castle, the Yellow Steeple, and the Sheep Gate, and walked across the fields to the ruins of Newtown Church, where is the monument of Sir Lucas Dillon, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in the reign of Elizabeth, and some others. The ruins of the Priory of Canons Regular, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, were also visited. At the other side of the river Boyne, which is crossed by St. Peter's Bridge, are the remains of the Priory of St. John the Baptist, erected in the thirteenth century for the Crutched Friars. Notes on the places visited were read by Rev. Dr.

Healy and Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J. In the afternoon some of the party proceeded by cars to visit Bective Abbey, paying a short visit on the way to Scurlogstown Church. Afterwards they visited Clady Church, and saw the subterranean chambers described in the *Journal* (vol. i., 5th series, p. 150) by Mr. Goddard H. Orpen.

The annual excursion of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY took place on June 28, the neighbourhood of Bridgnorth being selected for the visit. The members went by train to Arley, where the church, a building of Norman, Decorated, and later work was inspected, on which the Rev. C. J. Wilding read an interesting paper. Poole House, a moated Elizabethan dwelling, was next visited. Alveley Church was next seen, with its remarkable mural paintings representing the part that woman took in the fall and redemption of mankind. An interesting fifteenth-century frontal is also preserved under glass. The church is Norman, with some later additions in the Transitional and Decorated periods. Quat Church was then seen, with its fourteenth-century chancel; and lastly Quatford Church, which is built of tufa, and was founded by Roger de Montgomery as an act of thanksgiving for the safe deliverance of his wife, Adeliza, from shipwreck. At Quatford, on a lofty eminence overlooking the Severn, the Danes formed a camp and wintered in the year 896. The site of this Danish camp was visited, and it was stated that in Norman times the Norman Earls of Shrewsbury utilized the site by erecting a castle upon it. Ethelfleda's fortification at Bridgnorth, which she erected in 912 to strengthen the English-Mercian position against the Danes, was also noticed; and the party returned to Shrewsbury after having visited a most interesting series of churches, etc.

The second field meeting of the CARDIFF NATURALISTS' SOCIETY was held, on June 29, at Wells and Glastonbury. On arrival the members visited the cathedral, where they were received by the Rev. Canon Church, who described most of the objects of interest and the architectural development. Afterwards the Bishop's palace and grounds were visited. This fine building, surrounded by a moat and approached by a drawbridge, is of unique interest, and is one of the finest episcopal palaces in the kingdom.—After luncheon the members proceeded by brake to Glastonbury, reaching there at 3.45, where they were received by Mr. J. G. L. Bulleid, President of the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society, and proceeded to the museum. The collection contains a large number of exhibits of local interest, and in particular the canoe and many other objects found at the prehistoric Marsh Village, which was subsequently visited. Among other articles are specimens of decorated pottery, sling stones, iron, bone, and stone implements of various kinds, fibulae, etc., all in an excellent state of preservation. After inspecting the museum, the party proceeded to the site of the village (about a mile distant from Glastonbury) by brake, and were there received by Mr. Arthur Bulleid, its discoverer, who is now superintending the excavations, and who pointed out the features of this remark-

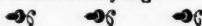
able place. There were seen the remains of the huts, with their foundations of layers of logs and clay, causeways constructed with piles of oak and perfectly finished grooving, wattle-work looking as fresh as the day on which it was erected, and other evidences of the skill of the dwellers in this ancient settlement. The village has been visited by Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., and other eminent antiquarians, and is supposed to date between 50 B.C. and 600 B.C. The site was for many centuries under water, and was only reclaimed about 300 years ago.

On July 1 the third excursion of the season of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY took place to Grassington, to view the Roman camp and the contents of the tumuli that have been uncovered. At Grassington the antiquaries were met by Mr. Ernest E. Speight, who led them through fields and stiles to the place where excavations have already commenced at Lea Green. A specially-prepared plan showed the numerous mounds and tumuli in this interesting spot. The encampment contained mill-stones, dwellings, fireplaces, flint and stone implements, bronze rings, charcoal, ashes, and each tumulus had an inner and outer wall. To the north of Grassington is a much larger encampment which the discoverer, the Rev. Bailey J. Harker, calls Roman.—The area covers 160 acres. The straight lines of the walling remind one of the rectangular divisions at Boroughbridge. No doubt both the ancient Britons and the Romans must have resided here and thrown up entrenchments against the numerous tribes of Saxons and Danes who, ascending the Yorkshire rivers, penetrated into the very heart of the North of England. The remains which have been unearthed are exhibited in the Mechanics' Institute at Grassington, and the rings, bones, arrow-heads, which Mr. Speight has found, are shown in a glass case near his father's house. After tea at Chapman's Boarding House and Grassington House, upon the motion of Mr. Butler Wood, seconded by Mr. J. H. Skelton, and put to the members by Mr. T. T. Empsall, the president, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Ernest E. Speight for his services as cicerone.—The next excursion was to Settle on Saturday, July 22, when Mr. T. Brayshaw, local secretary of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, was the guide.—On Bank Holiday, Monday, August 7, the antiquaries visit Leyburn, in lovely Wensleydale, when Bolton Castle, Wensley Church, Middleham Castle and Church, and the Roman encampment, with a drive through Lord Bolton's Park, promise one of the most enjoyable and interesting excursions that can be imagined, under Mr. William Horne, F.G.S.

On June 24 the HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB met at Selborne in connection with the SELBORNE SOCIETY on the occasion of the centenary of the death of Gilbert White. The two societies made a large gathering, and at the luncheon, at which the Earl of Selborne presided, there were about 300 persons present. Although the day was commemorative of a man who is remembered mainly as a naturalist, yet there are in White's *Selborne* many references to the history and antiquities of that interesting Hampshire

village, so that antiquarian matters received a share of attention during the day. The programme of the Hampshire Field Club on the occasion of this meeting included a visit to Farringdon Church on the route of the club from Alresford to Selborne. The church at Farringdon, which contains Norman work, was examined, and the registers were shown by the vicar. These books prove incontestably that Gilbert White was curate of this parish from about 1762 to 1787, a period of twenty-five years—a circumstance unknown to most of the editors of his book. The pulpit of Georgian date from which he preached still remains. The manor of Farringdon is mentioned in Domesday Book as being held in 1086 by the Bishop of Exeter. It is stated that it belonged to the church at Bosham. The Hundred rolls state that it was given to the Bishops of Exeter by Henry II. The church of Selborne, where many of the party assembled in the latter part of the afternoon, has been described in several editions of Gilbert White's book. Its date must, however, be ascribed to the transition Norman period, or three centuries earlier than supposed by that author. On the occasion of the centenary, Mr. Shore, the hon. organizing secretary of the Hampshire Field Club, discoursed to a large party in the church on the antiquities and historical associations of Selborne. He said that in these days knowledge was always advancing, and much had been learnt concerning Selborne, its antiquities and its historical associations since Gilbert White's time. The neighbourhood of Selborne and the adjoining parishes had afforded evidence of the existence of the Iberians or Neolithic people and the earlier Celts, as well as the Belgæ. Considering antiquities in the broadest meaning of the word, Selborne contained in its hollow roads, its barrows, and its records and historical associations, much of great interest, although the church was the only architectural antiquity now remaining. Its orientation was east, north, east, and from the circumstance that nearly seventy churches in Hampshire and many in other counties had this orientation, Mr. Shore was inclined to think that this line was a survival which had come down from very remote times. He gave an account of Saxon survivals in relation to the parish names, customs and land tenure, also of the Templars, their surviving relics in the church, and their estate at Selborne. He also alluded to the circumstances of the foundation of the priory and to the recent publication of the *Charters relating to Selborne Priory* by the Hampshire Record Society. He gave some additional information concerning Sir Adam de Gurdon, who was long connected with Selborne, and also of the connection of Thomas Chaucer, son of Geoffrey Chaucer, the poet, with Woolmer Forest, a great part of which is in Selborne parish. Thomas Chaucer was warden of Woolmer Forest and Alice Holt in the time of Henry VI., and died in 1434. Mr. Shore also referred to instances in the Selborne records concerning the sale or transfer of serfs, for a money consideration, at Oakhanger and Norton in this parish about 1250, the descendants, perhaps, of the servi mentioned as living on these manors at the time of the Domesday Survey. He also referred to the custom of making virgin crowns on the deaths of young unmarried women mentioned by Gilbert White

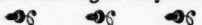
as prevailing formerly at Selborne, where many were hung in the church, a custom still continued at Abbots Ann in Hampshire. The age of the Selborne yew he was inclined to think was about a thousand years. It was not the largest, and probably not the oldest in the county, the largest Hampshire yew being that in the churchyard of South Hayling.



The members of the ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited Rochester on July 8. The cathedral church was described by Rev. G. M. Livett, and the castle by Mr. George Payne, F.S.A.



The Council of the COUNTY KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY have fixed Thursday, September 14, for their excursion meeting to Maynooth.



The OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY carried out a two days' programme to Gloucester, Deerhurst, Tewkesbury, Bredon, Pershore, and Evesham, on the 22nd and 23rd of last month, under the most favourable conditions. The president, Mr. Jas. Parker, acted as lecturer, and conducted the members over Gloucester Cathedral. Mr. R. K. W. Owen (St. John's College) arranged the excursion to the satisfaction of everyone.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

BOOKS IN MANUSCRIPT: A Short Introduction to their Study and Use, with a Chapter on Records. By Falconer Madan, M.A. *Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co.* Crown 8vo., pp. xvi, 188. Eight plates. Price 6s. net.

This is a wholly delightful book. It is a pleasant sign of the times that our leading men in special branches of knowledge are ready to do their best in giving a helping hand to students by imparting information in a readily accessible and pleasant form. Quite recently we had occasion to notice the excellent and scholarly handbook on paleography issued by the principal librarian of the British Museum, and now Mr. Falconer Madan, of the Bodleian, lecturer on Medieval Paleography in the University of Oxford, is following to some extent in the like track, although for the most part striking out a line of his own.

The majority of the illustrations are taken from Oxford MSS., in order to secure the exceptional advantages afforded by the photographic department now attached to the Clarendon Press. They consist

of reproductions from (1) *The Book of Kells*, seventh century; (2) *The Bedford Hours*, fifteenth century; (3) A Sacramentary (Bodleian) of the ninth century; (4) Scribe at Work (Paris), 1456; (5) *Apocalypse*, thirteenth century; (6) St. Michael, 1407; (7) Send Inscription, early Egyptian; and (8) Caedmon, *circa* 1000.

The first three chapters that tell briefly of the material and formation of books, and give an outline history of the art of writing, are more fully treated by Dr. Maunde Thompson in his recently-reviewed manual; but still Mr. Madan's succinct outline has a distinct value of its own. The fourth chapter, which deals with scribes and their ways, gives a vivid account of the scriptorium of an ordinary Benedictine monastery of the first class. "Absolute silence was enjoined, and as, nevertheless, some method of communication was necessary, there was a great variety of signs in use. If a scribe needed a book, he extended his hands and made a movement as of turning over leaves. If it was a missal that was wanted, he superadded the sign of the cross; if a psalter, he placed his hands on his head in the shape of a crown (a reference to King David); if a lectionary, he pretended to wipe away the grease (which might easily have fallen upon it from a candle); if a small work was needed, not a Bible or service-book, but some inferior tractate, he placed one hand on his stomach, and the other before his mouth. Finally, if a pagan work was required after the general sign, he scratched his ear in the manner of a dog." Mr. Madan is also interesting and instructive as to the usual arrangement of a parchment-book, which can be detected from the furrows and ridges produced on the different sides by the ruling of the stylus, and also from the natural difference in the two sides of a parchment-sheet. One side is usually smoother and whiter, which is the original flesh-side; and the other rougher and yellowish, which has been the hair-side. The sheets were almost always so arranged that wherever the book was opened the two pages presented to the eye were both hair-side, or both flesh-side. These facts become of much importance where the original arrangement of the displaced or fragmentary MS. of some importance has to be decided. The varying cost of transcription, and the final notes or colophons of a personal character, in which some scribes indulged when their weary work was done, are also discussed.

There are also useful chapters on the different styles of illumination, on famous manuscripts and libraries, on literary forgeries, on the treatment and cataloguing of manuscripts, and on public and private records; but one of the most interesting and original sections is that on "The Blunders of Scribes and their Correction." Almost everyone, save those who, like the writer of this review, have made some study of paleography, or have had occasion to test the accuracy of the most carefully-made transcripts, will be astonished at Mr. Madan's estimate "that the probability against two consecutive leaves being really correctly transcribed is about a hundred to one." He divides the sources of error in transcription into two heads, each having several subdivisions, namely: I. Unconscious—(1) errors of sight, (2) errors of memory, (3) errors of intellect; II. Conscious—(1) incorporation

of marginal glosses or various readings, (2) correction of apparent difficulties, (3) deliberate falsification.

The book is rendered more valuable by the addition of three appendices, which give lists of (A) public libraries which contain more than 4,000 MSS., (B) printed catalogues of MSS. in European languages, and (C) books useful for the study of MSS.

We have said that Mr. Madan's work is "wholly delightful," and to that opinion we adhere. To the reviewer, if there was nothing to criticise or to be critical about, it would not be an unmixed pleasure, for where would the poor reviewer be if all was perfection? Nevertheless, the imperfections, or what seem to us imperfections, in this undertaking are singularly small, though still perceptible. For instance, his estimate of the very limited number of monastic scriptoria of any importance in England is surely too small. Meaux Abbey, a Holderness Cistercian house, of no great repute nor wealth, had its historiographer, and so, too, doubtless with many of the smaller houses if only we knew all about them. Why is not the first Hour Englished into the Prayer-Book "Mattins" instead of into the more modern blunder of "Matins"? Nor do we altogether agree with Mr. Madan's definitions of "Primer" and "Processional."

The book merits, and will assuredly win a ready sale.



HELPS TO THE STUDY OF THE BIBLE. Edited by Rev. Canon Maclear. *Henry Frowde*, Oxford University Press. Crown 8vo., pp. xiv, 646. Sixty-four plates, and fifteen maps. Price 4s. 6d.

This is the latest stage in the history of a book which through the various steps of its growth has been issued during two centuries from the Oxford Press. Its germ is to be found in the tables of Scripture weights, measures, and coins, etc., which, together with an index, were compiled by Dr. Cumberland, Bishop of Peterborough, and issued with various editions of the Oxford Bible during the eighteenth century. Between 1870 and 1876 the "helps" assumed a shape somewhat resembling its present form, of which nearly two million copies were issued. In 1884 it was largely corrected, revised, and enlarged.

The present edition carries on to a still higher point the popularity and utility of the work. During the last ten years most remarkable progress has been made in every branch of archaeological research; the previously-accepted views as to the topography of the Holy Land have been almost revolutionized by the Palestine Exploration Fund; textual criticism has been placed on a far sounder basis, and linguistic science has made notable advances. The book has now been brought up, by the aid of our very best scholars, to the existing standard of knowledge.

The illustrations form a distinctive feature of the new edition. They have been selected and described by Dr. E. Maunde Thompson, Principal Librarian; by Dr. A. E. Murray, Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities; and by Dr. E. A. Wallis Budge, Assistant Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, of the British Museum. Special care has been taken to insert only authentic copies of objects

which bear upon matters recorded in Holy Scripture. In the maps have been inserted the very latest information afforded by recent discoveries, down to March, 1893, which has been compiled by Mr. Henry Courtier, F.R.G.S.

To praise such a book as this is almost superfluous. Wherever English-speaking people value the Book of books, in the Old World or the New, there will this supplementary volume be certain of appreciation.



THE HISTORIC EPISCOPATE IN THE COLUMBAN CHURCH OF THE DIOCESE OF MORAY. By Rev. Canon Archibald. *St. Giles Printing Company*, Edinburgh. 8vo., pp. x, 406. Price not stated.

This volume opens with an interesting sketch of how the Christian faith approached the borders of Northern Pictland. Mere legend is rejected, but the story of St. Ninian is rightly accepted and presented in a brief but pleasant form. The life of St. Columba has often been presented in English in various forms, but we have never yet met with the record of his wonderful work after a more graphic form than that in which it is given by Canon Archibald. The third and fourth chapters deal with the periods from the death of St. Columba to the removal of the primary to Dunkeld, and from thence on to the time of Malcolm Canmore.

Far the greater part of the volume is, however, given to a continuous account of the historic episcopate in the diocese of Moray. The diocese was founded by Alexander I., circa 1100, out of the Scottish provinces north and west of the Spey. The Bishops of Moray were subject to the primatial jurisdiction of the Bishops of St. Andrews, as Moray diocese was formed out of that of St. Andrews, which originally included the whole of Scotland.

Some account is given of each successive Bishop of Moray from the time of Alexander I. down to the consecration of Bishop Kelly in 1885, the whole forming a valuable account of Scotch religious history. Canon Archibald is much to be congratulated on the quietness and kindliness of tone that distinguishes most of his references to controversial subjects. He has produced a book which should be valued by all reflective Scotchmen, whether Presbyterians, Episcopalians, or of the Roman obedience.

We are sorry that considerations of space prevent us from doing more than giving a single extract, which well reflects the general tone of these pages: "The epoch extending from the Reformation of 1560 to the present time tells of the struggles between Episcopacy and Presbyterianism. Each party when in power endeavoured to subdue the other by persecution and various unworthy expedients. No member of the Episcopal Church can now justify the cruelties to which Presbyterians and other Nonconformists in Scotland were subjected when Episcopacy was established during the Spottiswoode régime, and in the reign of Charles II. Such means of strengthening the Church were alien to His spirit, who, when He was reviled, reviled not again. They were subversive, too, of the moral right of every man to worship God according to his conscience. On the other hand, no

fair-minded Presbyterian of the present day who has looked into the subject will say a word in defence of the cruelties to which Episcopalians and others were exposed in the time of the Solemn League and Covenant, and during the reigns of the first two Hanoverian Kings. Further accounts of the persecution of members of the Episcopal Church have still to come to light, as Kirk Session Presbytery and Synod Records disclose their hitherto unpublished secrets. Possibly, further revelations of such persecutions may yet be revealed from the bygone annals of the Scottish Justiciary Courts. Surely, then, both parties should be ready to say in regard to these things, 'Let the dead past bury its dead.'



THE SIEGE OF LONDONDERRY IN 1689, as set forth in the Literary Remains of Colonel the Rev. George Walker, D.D. Edited by the Rev. Philip Dwyer, A.M. *Elliot Stock*. Foolscape 4to., pp. 256; numerous illustrations. Price 16s.; subscriber's price, 12s.

The volume before us comprises Walker's "True Account of the Siege," his "Vindication of the True Account," a letter from Colonel Walker, giving a full account of the treachery of Lundy, other official letters relating to various points of the siege, sermons, prayers, and speeches made during the siege, and a collection of notes, original and selected, the work of the present editor. The value of the book, after taking into consideration the convenience of now having for the first time a comparatively exhaustive reproduction of important documents relating to the siege, included within two covers, of course mainly depends upon the worth of these notes. The opening note, that upon the title, "A True Account," is at once somewhat verbose and by no means conclusive. In the following note upon the "Plantation of Ulster," Mr. Dwyer's slipshod and inaccurate method becomes at once painfully apparent. "Certain conditions," says he, "unity, above all, are essential to the well-being of the State." He then gives us to believe that England was "unified" by the Norman Conquest, and that in 1169 she was so far "unified" as to be desirous of extending the process, termed unification, which modern writers might perhaps with more justice style "land-grabbing," to Ireland. Is it correct to term a land "unified" wherein there existed contemporaneously a subject race thrown into bondage barely a hundred years before, and a powerful race of invaders, in a state of the bitterest mutual hostility? Again, Mr. Dwyer draws what seems to us a palpably false parallel between the state of England before the Norman Conquest and that of "some of the savage South Sea and other groups of islands." Other faults in these long notes become evident on the most cursory examination; colloquial phrases, which are certainly beneath the dignity of an antiquary, are frequently introduced, the history of a long and critical movement is repeatedly dismissed in a partial and inadequate phrase, and all the pettiness of modern political controversy, that loves to shelter itself within the covers of an apparently non-contentious book, is displayed in full. The local and biographical notes are, however, distinctly good, and we can also give an

unqualified approval to the beauty of the illustrations and to the completeness of the index. These advantages we fear, will to many be more than counterbalanced by the bad taste of the editor's political allusions, his question-begging epithets, and the palpable fallacy and prejudice displayed in many of his conclusions.

W. M. C.



BYGONE WARWICKSHIRE. Edited by Wm. Andrews. *W. Andrews and Co.*, Hull. Demy 8vo., pp. 284. Price 7s. 6d.

Mr. Andrews has secured a strong and imposing list of contributors to the volume now before us, the successful result of "an attempt . . . to deal in a readable form, but at the same time a scholar-like style, with the stirring events, social life, amusements, curious customs, folk-lore, etc., of the shire." In the opening paper Mr. Thomas Frost gives a brief sketch of events of historic importance that have occurred in Warwickshire, from which it will become apparent that the period of the Great Rebellion was unquestionably the most momentous in the records of the county, though the battle of Edgehill is the only great fight which is known to have taken place on Warwickshire soil. The county gave uncompromising allegiance to the Parliament, and at no time during the Great Rebellion could the adherents of the Stuarts have claimed to be in a preponderance in that shire. Mr. Page, who contributes an article upon Kenilworth, is evidently a keen appreciator of the beauties of that locality. To his note is appended a fine illustration of Kenilworth Castle. Is not the following derivation of Kenilworth a trifle unsatisfactory?—"Kenilworth is . . . derived from *Kenelm*, King of Mercia, its first owner, and *worth*, a home or dwelling-place. In Queen Elizabeth's time it somehow got corrupted into *Kilingworth*." The story of St. Wulfstan, whom Freeman calls "the best and holiest man of his time," is simply and pleasingly told by Mr. William Axon. A particularly interesting article is that upon the Coventry "mysteries," or miracle plays. The responsibility of enacting the various pageants rested upon the trade-companies, and each, it seems, annually performed its peculiar play for years in succession. The great occasion for the performance of miracle plays was the feast of Corpus Christi, while about Eastertide the festival of Hox-Tuesday was observed, the only other annual pageant, which was said to commemorate either the massacre of the Danes on November 13, 1002, or the deliverance of England from Danish rule by Harthacnut's death on June 8, 1042. The town of Coventry also was wont to perform pageants on the occasion of royal visits, and at a visit from Queen Margaret, in 1455, no less than six pageants were presented. The influence of these plays, in spite of their palpable faults, must have been considerable over the unlearned masses. "Shakespeare at Home," the work of Mr. Sam. Timmins, F.S.A., in spite of that "plentiful lack" of facts which the writer deplors, is a very shrewd conjecture as to what our greatest dramatist "was like, how he lived, and how he worked." The importance of the trading communities in the Middle Ages is well brought out in an article by Mr. Fretton, F.S.A., on

the "Trading Gilds of Coventry." It is somewhat strange that the many interesting features of the town of Warwick are but cursorily mentioned in this volume. Scarcely one reference is made either to the splendid home of the Earls of Warwick or to the lively and stirring traditions, both mythical and historical, which relate to that race.

W. M. C.

BEN JONSON. By Brinsley Nicholson, M.D. *T. Fisher Unwin*. Post 8vo., pp. xxii, 382. Price 2s. 6d.

In this volume we are glad to welcome a resumption of the "Mermaid Series" of the best plays of the old English dramatists. The series will henceforth be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin. Three volumes are to be devoted to Ben Jonson. This volume, in addition to an excellent introduction, contains the three plays of "Every Man in his Humour," "Every Man out of his Humour," and "The Poetaster." A good reproduction of the portrait of Ben Jonson by Gerard Honthurst is given as a frontispiece.

THE LEGENDARY LORE OF THE HOLY WELLS OF ENGLAND. By R. C. Hope, F.S.A., etc. *Elliot Stock*. Price 6s.

Mr. Hope has done good service in reprinting, with additions, corrections, and illustrations, his interesting account of Holy Wells, which originally appeared in the columns of this paper. It seems odd that no previous attempt whatever had been made to collect the numerous traditions pertaining to the subject of the book which are scattered throughout the length and breadth of this our land. It is to be hoped that the publication of the work may evoke in some antiquary a desire to take in hand the reformation of the structures where needed, as was done by an old man of; moderate means living in Berncastel, on the Moselle, who devotes his savings to inscribing the names of the saints on the holy wells in his district, and in keeping them in repair, an example well worthy of imitation. The wayworn traveller thus finds to his delight and surprise the St. Matthiasbrunnen near the very summit of the steep but lovely walk leading from Tarbach.

The goodly number of 450 wells are described in the volume before us, and we do not think that this even exhausts the number of wells in England, large though the number be.

The writer has also done well to place under contribution local sources of information, and, judging from the list of publications consulted by him, utterly regardless of time and trouble.

The notes on the wells are prefaced by an introduction dealing generally with well-worship in all ages, including the Biblical period, and in all climes. The wonderful find of Roman coins, altars, and other objects discovered in the well of Coventina, at Procolitia, on the Roman Wall, is fully dealt with. A similar find has, I believe, been made at the source of the Seine in France. Indeed, the Romans appear to have paid due regard to the sources of rivers, and endeavoured to propitiate the respective goddesses who presided over them by offerings. The only

instance, so far as we have seen, of a holy well within a church in this country is that in Carlisle Cathedral. This is not so uncommon on the continent of Europe. There is not anything, for instance, in England like the extraordinary draw-well inside the cathedral of Ratisbon, or the early wellhead carved with figures of our Lord and of a bishop immediately in front of the high altar of the church of St. Bartholomew at Rome, with its quaint inscription, OS PUTEI SANCTI CIRCUMDANT ORBE ROTANTI.

Several mistakes have crept into the book which perhaps one should point out, that, in the event of a second edition being called for, the necessary corrections may be made. St. Bede's Well, between Monkton and Jarrow, is properly given in one place under Durham county, in which it is, while in another place (p. 109) it is said to be in Northumberland; Houghton-le-Spring and Shotley are also both in the county of Durham, not in that of Northumberland. The account of Shotley well is, I believe, from Ryan's *History of Shotley Spa*, and the writer in question should, therefore, be given as the authority for the statement; Keildar is in Northumberland, not Cumberland.

In addition to the church in Penrith, dedicated to St. Ninian, there is at least one other in the diocese of Carlisle, that of St. Ninian's near Brougham Castle, a small out-of-the-way church with seventeenth-century canopied pews and screen.

We were under the impression that the well at Holystone, in Northumberland, was named after Paulinus, not St. Ninian.

The following are some of the misprints: The name of the author of the *Leges Marchiarum*, who was Bishop of Carlisle, is "Nicolson," not "Nicholson" the place in Northumberland where Paulinus baptized so many people is "Yevering," not "Yenering," and besides this is very far from Palnisburn, with which it has no connection; *Magna* is the Roman name of the modern Caervoran.

R. B.

THE HISTORY OF HEDON. By G. R. Park. Hull: *W. G. B. Page*. Part I., 40 pp. Price 2s.

Hedon, Yorkshire, is one of the smallest municipal boroughs in England. It is a place of great antiquity and of historical interest. Its glory belongs to the past, and beyond the notable church there is little here to attract the attention of the tourist. The church is known as "the pride of Holderness," and is of three periods of architecture—Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular—and will well repay a visit and a careful study. It is pleasantly situated, and Mr. Park includes a pleasing picture of it in his publication. In bygone days here were three important churches. Mr. Park concludes from the frequent mention in old deeds and records of the names of gates and streets which have disappeared, or cannot now be identified, that Hedon was a town of much larger extent, population, and importance than it is at the present period. At the census of 1891 it only numbered 979 inhabitants. We must refer the reader to Mr. Park's pages to learn the story of the decline of Hedon. His statements present some curious information. Here is a bit of Parliamentary history

showing the rotten state of the country prior to the Reform Act of 1832. The Act, Mr. Park tells us, "deprived the burgesses of the right of returning members to Parliament, and denuded the town of all the privileges and advantages of a Parliamentary borough. Hence the freemen, who had hitherto found it to their interest to be located in the town for the exercise of these privileges, finding their occupation gone, migrated to other places." We are not told, but we presume the occupation of the freemen consisted of selling their votes to the highest bidder! We believe that Mr. Park in future pages will have much of interest to say on this subject. According to popular tradition, Hedon gained its first distinction in the days of King Athelstan. He granted a Royal Charter to the place in the following few but comprehensive words:

"Als free make I thee
As hert may think or hight see."

The charters of Hedon receive careful consideration, and we are glad to find numerous notes given by Mr. Park explaining the more puzzling terms used in the old-time documents. We doubt not when the work is completed that it will form a welcome contribution to Yorkshire history.

WILLIAM ANDREWS.



Among the SMALLER BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, and other papers that have been received, the following may be noted: Guy's *South of Ireland*, a pictorial shilling guide, published by Guy and Co., Cork, contains above 150 closely-printed but legible pages, with good maps and abundant illustrations. The archæology is fairly up to date, and at its price it can be cordially recommended. *Annals of a Country Churchyard* is a most carefully-compiled Burial and Register of Sulhamstead Abbots from 1602 to 1750, with numerous notes and pedigrees. Only twenty-three copies have been privately printed by the author (Miss Thoyts, Sulhamstead Park, Berks); we understand that Miss Thoyts has twelve copies for sale at 10s. This is a rare opportunity for a Berkshire collector. *Lanercost Priory* is an excellent little sixpenny handbook of 60 pages (Newman and Sons, Carlisle), by Messrs. C. J. Ferguson, F.S.A., H. Whitehead, M.A., and G. Baldwin Brown, M.A. *The Holroyd Souvenir* is a small privately printed account of Abraham Holroyd, by Mr. F. C. Galloway. The fourth chapter of the *History of Selattyn*, by Hon. Mr. Bulkeley Owen (reprinted from *Salop Archæological Society's Journal*), extends from p. 165 to 222, and keeps up its high repute as a scholarly and painstaking work. Mr. Edward Baker, of Birmingham, has issued a useful shilling *Handbook to Various Publications, Documents, and Charts connected with the Rise and Development of the Railway System*. From the Rev. F. W. Weaver, M.A., we have received the *Foundation Deed of Bruton School*, transcribed and annotated with beautiful illustrations of early seals; reprinted from *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*.

The eighth quarterly part (1s. 6d.) of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, edited by Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore,

is a good number; its chief contents are Brief Notes on Nympsfield Rectory, Gloucestershire Wills, Frocester Marriage Registers, the Family of Clutterbuck, and Coaley Parish Registers—possibly a trifle too genealogical.

The twenty-second quarterly part of *Notes and Queries for Somerset and Devon*, which is about the best of these publications, in addition to the illustrated article on Bruton School, mentioned above, has the first part (illustrated) of Notes on Selworthy Church by Rev. F. Hancock, Dorset Smugglers, Dorchester Dorsers, Dorset Christmas Carols, Stalbridge Field-names, and a great variety of other good items. The June number of *Notes and Derbyshire Notes and Queries*, which is issued monthly at 6d., keeps well up to the mark.

The *Builder* of July is full of interest to the antiquary. Glasgow Cathedral is well illustrated by Mr. Alexander McGibbon; Eton College Chapel also receives full and interesting treatment; a corner is given of the Certosa, Pavia; and there is a charming and suggestive article by H. B. W., illustrated by various blocks in the text, on the Picturesque in Chimneys.

The current numbers of the *Western Antiquary*, the *East Anglian*, the *American Antiquarian*, *Minerva* (Rome), and *Ethnologische Mitteilungen* (Budapest) are also on our table.



Correspondence.

THE TOWER OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD, AND FRENCH PATENT CEMENT.

My attention has been drawn to an article in your May number, in which allusion is made to my use of Tabary's Cement at Magdalen College, Oxford. The authorities of that college are asked in this article whether they are "aware that their architect, Mr. Warren, has been reproducing or treating the 'ornamental figures' on their glorious tower with this French stucco?"

I beg leave to state—and the college authorities are aware of the fact—that I have reproduced nothing whatsoever in the material alluded to. The term "treating" is somewhat vague—it may mean much or little; to what extent it is applicable to my work at Magdalen, you will be able to judge from my statement as to its use, and I think you will perceive that my use of this cement was wholly and solely that to which your article expressly waives objection—i.e., its "use as cement or mortar in places where cement or mortar is required." You have, upon your own statement, relied upon the circular of the firm as your authority, and I cannot refrain from expressing my surprise that the *Antiquary* should rely solely upon such authority as the basis for a most serious statement regarding the work of an architect, and, further, for condemnatory suggestions which may be most damaging and prejudicial to his reputation with the public, and, which is worse, with his brother artists. May I

suggest that an examination of the work in question or an application to myself would have saved the *Antiquary* from a mis-statement that I am sure you will regret, and myself from the unjust imputation and annoyance to which it has given rise?

When I incurred, at the request of Magdalen College, the very serious responsibility of directing the repairs of their splendid "great tower," my sole and earnest desire was, by every possible means, to avoid renovation or "reproduction" of any kind, abominating as I do what is called "restoration" as heartily as the *Antiquary* or any of its readers could desire; my only wish was to destroy nothing that could by any possibility be preserved—in a word, to leave the tower as much as possible in an "un-architectured" condition. When the scaffolding was erected, and minute examination of the upper stages of the tower became possible, I found that the great cornice below the parapet and many of its grotesque masks, bosses, and gargoyles were dangerously worn and disintegrated by the action of weather, and especially by the dripping of water from the parapet and pinnacles above. For many months the inhabitants of Oxford had been alarmed by the constant falling of small particles of stone, and finally a large grotesque monster gave the incentive to reparation by crashing through the college roof on to the pillow of a luckily absent undergraduate. All these features, cornice-bosses, gargoyles, and grotesques, are constructed of a soft local freestone called "Headington," and in almost every case the stone has not been laid upon its natural bed, thus rendering it still more pervious to the action of weather. My first intention was to use ordinary cement for stopping holes and crevices, and copper bolts and straps for the projecting carvings; but after very careful examination of the stonework, I found that the cement used during previous repairs had stood badly, flaking and cracking with frost, and that many of the lighter carvings in this soft friable stone would not admit of drilling for the insertion of copper bolts in ties. I then thought of Tabary's cement, which I had known for some time, and after examining some work in that material which had stood well in an exposed situation for many years, I decided, with the concurrence of the college authorities, to use it at Magdalen. I can best describe the use of this cement on the cornice and ornaments of the great tower as a kind of architectural dentistry, a process of "stopping." The joint above the cornice was raked out, all the holes, fissures, and open joints filled in, and the whole upper side weathered over with the metallic cement. The holes and fissures in gargoyles and bosses were filled in, and a small weathering was formed on top of each projection. There was not the least attempt made to use the cement in place of stone; it was used nowhere where stone could be used, and, as in the case of some of the ashlering and quoins and mullions, where the stone was rotten and falling out piecemeal, wherever new stone was needed, sound hard stone from the Milton quarries was used.

I may further say that I would not for a moment have permitted the imitation of stone—a proceeding that I concur with the *Antiquary* in condemning as utterly abominable.

I have only to add that I believe that Tabary's

cement, which sets very much harder than any other kind that I know, enabled me in this case at any rate to prolong the life of many beautiful and interesting old features of this most beautiful tower which I could not have saved without it, and that the work has so far stood well the test of two exceptionally severe winters.

Upper cramps and ties were used where applicable, and the amount of metallic cement used was very small. I trust that you will, in justice and courtesy, give this statement a prominent place in your next number, and thus do your best to remove the imputation of ignorant vandalism, carelessness, and slovenliness which your article does certainly suggest.

In conclusion, I have to thank the *Antiquary* for drawing my attention to the trade advertisement in question, and to apologise for so long a letter.

E. P. WARREN.

18, Cowley Street, Westminster, S.W.

[We refer our readers to "Notes of the Month" of this issue on the same subject. We are glad to hear that Mr. Warren has directed the withdrawal of his name and the reference to Magdalen Tower from the Tabary circular.—ED.]

NORMAN WORK IN THE TRIFORIUM OF BEVERLEY MINSTER.

[Vol. xxvi, p. 187; vol. xxvii, pp. 18, 135, and 183; vol. xxviii, p. 39.]

I have no intention of prolonging this discussion by replying at length to Mr. Nolloth's letter in the July number of the *Antiquary*, but I may perhaps be permitted to recall the question really at issue. On the strength of the existence of certain arches ornamented with zigzags, at the back of the nave triforium, the theory has been advanced that the nave of Beverley is a reconstruction on a Norman core. I think I may fairly claim that, in the January number of the *Antiquary*, I proved that these arches consisted simply of old material reused by the fourteenth-century builders, as, indeed, was freely admitted by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. There is not a particle of evidence elsewhere in the structure of this nave of any such reconstruction as is suggested by Mr. Nolloth. Such a theory is entirely opposed to the most elementary principles of construction, and, unless it is supported by evidence drawn from the structure itself, I must decline to discuss it further.

A comparison of the plan, and elevation of one bay, of Beverley (Rev. J. L. Petit's paper in York volume of Archaeological Institute, 1848, and Britton's *Architectural Antiquities*, vol. v.), and Salisbury (Britton's *Cathedrals*), will, I think, be sufficient answer to Mr. Nolloth's arguments as to the "Norman proportions" of Beverley, almost every one of which arguments is equally applicable (or inapplicable) to the whole thirteenth-century eastern arm of Beverley, every main dimension of which is reproduced in the fourteenth-century nave. If one-fifth be deducted from each of the main dimensions of the nave of Salisbury (viz., width of nave, width of nave and aisles, width of bay, height of nave arcade, height from floor to vault, and

length of nave of *ten* bays), we obtain a remarkably close approximation to the corresponding dimensions of Beverley. If, therefore, the nave of Beverley is of "Norman proportions," so is the nave of Salisbury. Yet Salisbury was commenced in 1220, on an entirely new site!

I may add that, had Mr. Nolloth read the account of the fall of the central tower, he would scarcely doubt the rebuilding of the piers, and that, if he seeks an explanation of the curve adopted for the transverse ribs of the vault and tower arches at Beverley (which he describes as "nearly round"), he will find the subject fully discussed in *Viollet-le-Duc's Dictionnaire*, vol. iv., p. 121.

JOHN BILSON.

Hull, July 10, 1893.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully*

stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton." All business letters should be addressed to the Publisher, 62, Paternoster Row.

Our contributor Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Christ Church, Oxford, will be grateful for information at any time forwarded to him direct of any Roman finds, and also of reprints or numbers of provincial archaeological journals containing articles on such subjects.

